

# The Cornell Countryman

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## Professor Wing Retires

By Jared van Wagenen, Jr.

THE CLOSE of the college year in the College of Agriculture will be signalized by the retirement of Professor Henry Hiram Wing. This is a noteworthy occurrence because in a certain sense it will mark the ending of an era. Professor Wing is now the only member of the faculty whose official University connection goes back and links with that—to most men—rather fabulous and prehistoric epoch when there was no upper campus and no great New York State College of Agriculture, but only a department of the University made up of a little group of teachers and a few earnest hearted students who were being trained in agriculture according to the best light of their day and generation. It is a fast fading age, the story and the glory of which ought to be celebrated and preserved before the memory wholly fades.

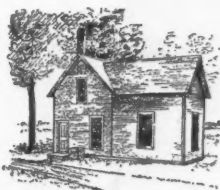
THE COUNTRYMAN has done me the honor of asking me to set down some of my recollections of those years when, about ten years after his graduation Professor Wing returned to Cornell to establish there a connection which has remained unbroken for full forty years.

I would like to write down here some of the things which I remember concerning him, having always due regard for the fact that I am not asked to write my autobiography and also that I bring the recollections of student years when a boy's head is full of the most foolish dreams.

By some chance he was born in the city of New York, but he was always farm reared—of good, sober-minded, farm-Quaker ancestry. I have more than once passed by the pleasant, old, substantial white farmhouse in north-central Dutchess County where his brother Will still maintains the family homestead and the agricultural faith. Thus, in his boyhood he had the advantage of a genuine farm training and outlook, an equipment for life that is hardly to be gained by a summer of farm practice as a student-helper.

He may fairly be called a trail-breaker in agricultural education for he entered Cornell in the fall of 1877 along with the class of '81. That class of '81 seems agriculturally to have been rather noteworthy. Just at this time the fortunes and the prestige of the University were at

almost the lowest ebb of its history, but, if I mistake not, that class of '81 graduated more men in agriculture than any class up until that time nor was the number again equaled until ten years later. While in college, one of his most intimate friends was W. A. Henry '80, who also as Dean Henry of Wisconsin, was destined to become one of the outstanding figures in animal industry in America.



THE OLD DAIRY HOUSE

The original home of Cornell's dairy industry courses and one of Professor Wing's early laboratories.

Soon after his graduation he was called to Geneva as assistant director of the then newly established New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Here he had contact with Director E. L. Sturtevant and he had charge of much of the first investigational work undertaken at the infant institution.

Three years after graduation he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, as instructor in agriculture and farm superintendent at the State University. Here he rounded out his experience by contact with agricultural environment and methods totally different from those of New York.

He came back to his alma mater in 1888 and found his real life work, first as assistant director and secretary to the Cornell Experiment Station and a little later taking up the teaching work in animal industry ("an hus" seems not yet to have been christened).

I SUPPOSE I was a sophomore when Wing returned to Cornell. Unless my memory fails me, he sported a luxuriant full beard, perhaps because every last one of his colleagues (except Bailey) rejoiced in the same incontestible evidence of masculinity. My earliest distinct recollection of him was one day when he was in the tiny old wooden dairy building

making a little vat of cheddar cheese. Mrs. Wing stood by his side and holding her mother's hand was the very small baby girl, Lois. Wing's arms were bare to the shoulders and his hands pinky-white from long immersion in the warm whey. Perfectly well I remember his characteristically whimsical remark that "making cheese is awfully good for the complexion of the hands."

Those were great years. The College of Agriculture was a rather insignificant and unknown department in a small university. In my freshman year by counting all departments and all sorts and conditions of men and women, without regard to scholastic fitness, race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the University for the first time in its history numbered a student body just in excess of one thousand—this representing a round figure of triumphant progress which was loudly proclaimed.

I well remember all of Wing's colleagues—at least all of professorial grade.

Roberts was head of the department as well as director of the Experiment Station and he was, of course, a whole college of agriculture in himself.

Over in Franklin Hall, then a comparatively new building, urbane, polished George Chapman Caldwell was lecturing on agricultural chemistry, enriching his lectures by quotations from Boussingault, Laws and Gilbert, von Liebig, Wolff, and Lehmann. Apparently there were not as yet many American authorities to be quoted.

In the botanical lecture room in the south wing of Sage College, Professor Prentiss with vast deliberation lectured upon systematic botany, forestry, and landscape gardening.

Somewhere up in White Hall, Professor Comstock was teaching entomology with apostolic zeal and luckless students like myself were "analyzing" red-legged grasshoppers and other vermin.

Every morning except Saturday at eight o'clock in the south wing of McGraw Hall, the kindly Scotchman, Professor James Law, lectured on veterinary science to agricultural seniors and others.

This was the College organization to which Wing returned. That same year there joined the agricultural faculty a

young professor from the Michigan Agricultural College, one L. H. Bailey, whose maiden lectures on "Olericulture" and kindred topics I attended. I can testify that these first lectures gave full promise of the brilliancy of his later years.

I HAVE never been able to feel sorry for myself because it was my lot to be born at a period which brought me to college during these years. The College has now a vastly more numerous faculty but not a better one and in those times even if less men went through the College, I like to believe that more college went through the men. You are rather fortunate if you may pass your student years as one of a family group rather than one of the units of mass production.

As I have said, agricultural instruction was scattered pretty well over the campus but the official dwelling-place of the department of agriculture was the north corridor of Morrill Hall. On the first floor it occupied only the south side of the corridor. Here was the agricultural reading room. Less officially it was the department lounge and talkfest rendezvous. Directly across the corridor was the co-eds' rest room, whither they did much resort. While the popularity of our lounge (among the males) was thereby greatly increased, I fear that agricultural research and scholarship sometimes suffered because of this juxtaposition to the parking grounds for university women.

One flight up, agriculture occupied both sides of the corridor, Roberts lecture room on the south side and the general offices on the north. Agriculture did not go above the second story. I am not now sure just what was found if you kept going up stairs, but have a dreamy impression that somewhere aloft Jimmy McMahon initiated freshmen into the occult mysteries of O. W. J. algebra and solid geometry.

Of course the real business end of the College was up on the farm. As a matter of fact almost the whole of the original farm has been taken over for upper campus, heating plant, and athletic grounds. The very best fields of the farm were taken for athletic fields and stadium. I have rather hoped that dear Professor Roberts laid down his good gray head at the last in happy ignorance of the fate that had overtaken his beloved fields where in the old days he grew lusty corn and yellow wheat.

The great Roberts Barn stood on the ground now occupied by Bailey Auditorium. It was very big on the ground, very lofty, and of cheap hemlock construction. It was the architectural child of Roberts' brain and he was tremendously proud of it. Somewhere in its cavernous interior and in its various stories, it sheltered every thing pertaining to the farm—cows, horses, sheep, and swine. Its most

distinctive feature was a big covered barn-yard with a water-trough in the center. This covered barn-yard was also Roberts' original idea and he did not tire of proclaiming it as the best solution of stabling devices. I know that if Professor Wing will close his eyes for but an instant he will see upon the sensitive plate of memory an exact reproduction of this barn with which he was minutely familiar for many years.

Speaking of faculties and of barns reminds me that I must not forget the farm superintendent, George Tailby. He, too,



HENRY H. WING

From a photograph taken during the early years of the animal husbandry department.

was a creation of Roberts, who admired his superintendent quite as much as he did his barn. Years afterward any old student who returned was sure of a warm greeting and a glad hand from George Tailby.

JUST two or three rods west of the barn stood the primitive little wooden dairy house. It may have been as much as twelve feet by twenty but no more. I remember when it had a De Laval separator—a weird contrivance with a bowl that lay horizontal like a threshing machine cylinder. For some reason when in operation it made a howl like a steam calliope. The power plant consisted of a steam engine of about one pony power mounted on a cast iron boiler. The engine and boiler were constructed in the Sibley shops from the original design of some (insane) Sibley student. It seems that there were actually constructed two of these engineering masterpieces. On graduation I purchased the twin-sister of the one in the dairy-room, paying therefor \$40.00 which was some \$35.00 more than it was actually worth. It was always exceedingly temperamental but served several years on Hillside Farm until very fortunately one day it "busted" a flue.

There was also a seldom-visited, misbegotten structure known as the South Barn, which stood near the site of the big State Armory. Professor Roberts used to assure us that this remarkable structure owed its existence to the misguided conception of one McCandless. He was an untutored Irishman who in the very early beginnings of the University had been imported in the raw for the purpose of instructing New York farm boys in the practices of agriculture, which he proceeded to do according to the methods in vogue in his native land. In bright and sunny weather it was his pleasure to walk abroad directing farm operations from beneath the shelter of a large umbrella which he jauntily bore to protect himself from sun-stroke.

Such was the college and its surroundings when Wing came.

I am not sure just when he began his teaching work but I distinctly remember at least two of his courses which I attended. One, taken I think in the last term of the senior year, was a so-called seminar on experiment station methods. My comment is that even at that time the discerning student could discover "snap" courses.

The more pretentious course was a lecture and laboratory course on the principles of breeding. Professor Wing had a rare flair for remembering and reciting pedigrees and his lectures were largely founded upon early Shorthorn history, with a laboratory made up of much tabulating of pedigrees of foundation animals. I took the course with peculiar pleasure and indeed was so inspired by it that at one time (as he will surely remember) I felt called to write a treatise on cattle breeding, something that I am very certain I shall never do again. Even after the lapse of well toward forty years the Durham Ox and the White Heifer That Traveled, and Hubback and the Studley Bull, and Favorite (252) and Comet, and Young Mary and an interminable line of Dutchesses (to say nothing of the Galloway Alloy) pass before me in imposing bovine procession. I shall always feel that I have a sort of nodding acquaintance with early Shorthorn history. Outside of a little Mendelism (which after all doesn't seem to really work out right when you come to breed dairy cattle) I do not believe that the past generation has given us a single idea which was not in those early lectures of Wing. I hold that every an hus student ought to be thoroughly indoctrinated into this "Dutchess by Daisy Bull" stuff—whether he likes it or not. I am convinced that these lectures were a rather wonderful setting forth of the known foundation principles of heredity and biology.

I WOULD like to set down how in 1895 Professor Wing was kind enough to ask me to leave the farm during the winter months and teach butter-mak-

ing in the special short winter course. This arrangement continued for four winters until various matters (mostly babies) made me feel that I could no longer leave home for an unbroken stretch of three months. This work was done in the "new" Dairy Building, just built by the State. It now forms a wing of Goldwin Smith Hall but you may still see the pipette and Babcock bottle cut in the stone beside the door.

Wing was professor, Walter Hall instructed in cheese-making, Hugh Troy taught Babcock testing, and I assayed instruction in butter-making. I think we were a very happy family and sometimes of a late afternoon after the boys were

gone and the utensils washed up, there was much conversation on many topics in Professor's little office at the head of the stairs.

One of the most fortunate happenings of my life was when for three winters I became a member of the Wing household at 3 Reservoir Avenue, close by the University Reservoir which at that time had not been roofed over and which, according to accepted tradition, Jack Law, when so moved, was accustomed to utilize as a swimming pool.

By this time the University and the College had begun to grow but it was still possible each winter for the Wings to give a "reception" to the students of the Col-

lege to which almost every body came, and yet the house was not crowded. On these occasions, being a member of the family rather than a guest, I had a most vainglorious time making lemonade and passing sponge cake.

It would be easy to keep on writing, but I must not. I apologize abjectly for the autobiographical note which has crept into what I have written. My excuse is that I am not writing an obituary—I am not even saying farewell. I am simply setting down a student's intimate recollections of a delightful gentleman and iovable teacher who through forty years in a noteworthy way has made his contribution to Cornell.

## The Present Status of the Pure-bred

By Henry H. Wing

**P**URE-BRED dairy cattle were a rarity in the United States until the close of the Civil War. From about 1870 to 1890 interest developed in the introduction of pure-bred dairy cattle and numerous importations of the various breeds were made. These importations became the foundation of the dairy cattle of the country and with one or two notable exceptions comparatively few animals have been imported since the last named date.

Dairy husbandry had scarcely developed as a specialized branch of agriculture at this time, and the dairy cattle descended from the common stock imported by the early settlers were notably unproductive. The early importations of animals of improved breeds, Jersey, Ayrshires, Devons, Guernseys, and finally Holsteins, fell into hands largely of the more progressive and enterprising farmers, and when these animals demonstrated their ability to produce two or three times as much as the native stock, public attention was rapidly drawn to them, and their descendants, particularly the males, came to be in great demand as sources of improvement of the common stock. Consequently, the breeding and rearing of pure-bred cattle for the sake of producing offspring available for breeding purposes came to be a lucrative business, and has remained so almost to the present time. While the herd book associations show the number of pure-bred animals has increased rapidly, particularly since 1900, the percentage of pure-breds to the whole cattle population still remains comparatively small and probably does not exceed five or six per cent.

In the mean time the introduction of the improved breeds has had a marked effect on dairy production, and it is doubtful if modern dairy practice could have been brought to its present plane of efficiency without the influence of the pure breeds. The native scrub or common cow has practically disappeared. There are few, if any,

dairy cattle of the present day that do not show distinct characteristics of some of the dairy breeds. This does not mean that the unproductive or inefficient cow has completely disappeared, for weeding out of the inefficient is as important now as it has ever been, and there is no indication that it will ever cease to be so. It does mean, however, that the general level of productiveness has been materially increased, and while undoubtedly a part of this increase is due to a better knowledge and practice in feeding, care, and management, a large portion of the credit must be given to the influence of the improved pure-bred animal, notably the improved purebred sire. Fairly reliable estimates of the production of dairy cattle in New York State places the average yield of milk in 1888 at a little over three thousand pounds. Present estimates place the yield at about five thousand five hundred pounds. This means an increase of nearly 100% in 40 years. While the increase from year to year has seemed to be to those interested in it very slow, still taking the whole time into consideration it must be regarded as quite wonderful.

**T**HE beginner in live stock at the present time is faced with several problems in respect to the best basis for his live stock operations.

Most people would agree that the establishment and maintenance of a high class pure-bred herd of cattle kept with the aim of producing offspring suitable for breeding purposes is the highest type of breeding operation and gives scope to the highest degree of skill and energy. There is still ample opportunity for the successful operation of such establishments. Such breeders must follow a somewhat different policy than has been successful in the past, the essential point being that selection must be much more careful and "weeding out" much more rigid than heretofore. Because of the failure of many

breeders to do this, we find not so much a lessened demand for pure-breds but a steadily falling price until, as is commonly said, pure-breds sell for no more than grades. The breeder of pure-breds can no longer expect there will be a demand for all of his young stock for breeding purposes. The average of his young cows and heifers even in a well selected herd can scarcely be expected to produce more than the very best grades and will therefore sell for about the same price. As for the veals, only the very best can be sold for remunerative prices even for use in grade herds. If a breeder reasonably intelligent and skillful and careful in selection and mating finds a demand at satisfactory prices for breeding purposes for one fourth of his young males and three fourths of his young females, he would be justified in considering himself at least reasonably successful.

If these premises are correct, it would seem logical that even a pure-bred should be maintained with the idea that the milk is the main product and that the surplus young stock is the by-product and as many successful businesses are prosperous upon the profits derived from the sale of by-products so the breeder making the milk pay for all the costs of the herd may realize a handsome profit from a comparatively small number of the choice young animals both male and female.

Standard advice for many years from all quarters has been to the effect that the profitable animal for dairy production is the grade cow, and that improvement should be sought through the use of the pure-bred sire in the grade herd. This advice is eminently sound and its successful following is largely responsible for the notable increase in average production that is so important a feature of modern successful dairy practice.

Notwithstanding what has already been said with respect to the pure-bred herd as an ideal, grades and grade herds will prob-



ably always far outnumber pure-breds so that the establishment and maintenance of the grade herd demands careful attention. The beginner has been advised to choose grades because the initial investment required is so much less and because with the use of the pure-bred sire rapid improvement in production even approaching the pure-bred is secured and the results that have been secured are so apparent as not to demand any attention.

**N**OW, however, a somewhat changed condition is appearing. The scrub and common cow has largely disappeared. The grade has been improved until she approaches her rival, the pure-bred, in size, in color markings, in productivity, and will sell for nearly the same price. The problem for the owner of the well selected grade herd is no longer how to improve a common cow, but how to keep an already "improved" cow improved, or better yet, how to secure advancement.

No longer can he depend upon almost any pure-bred bull picked up at random to produce daughters better than their dams. He must have an animal of high individual type. The animal must be from a high record dam and his pedigree must be strong for several generations. No longer can the owner depend upon every cow producing a better daughter even when mated with a high class sire. He must begin to select and to cull. In short, the breeding problems of the owner of a high class well selected herd of grade cows with three to five crosses of pure-bred sires are not essentially different from those of the owners of registered cattle and care, skill, study of animals, and pedigrees have equal scope and will give approximately equal results in both cases. The grade herds will always have the handicap of no demand for the male calves and the records show that the average production of pure-bred herds is still well above that of even the best grade herds.

If forty years of observation and study coupled with a reasonable amount of practical experience entitles one to give advice, I would say to him about to establish a herd to be maintained by raising the offspring:

By all means start with pure-bred females as well selected as finances will permit. The first cost will be so little above the cost of grades as to be negligible.

Make profitable production the absolute requirement for continued existence in the herd.

Let no male calf pass the veal age that does not promise to develop well above the average of the breed.

Pass on transfer with an animal that will not command a price at least twenty per cent that of a grade animal of its age and sex.

With these ideals carried out would come the satisfaction and pride of having a first class article and more than occasionally would appear animals for which rival breeders would strongly compete

## The Development of Animal Husbandry at Cornell

By M. W. Harper

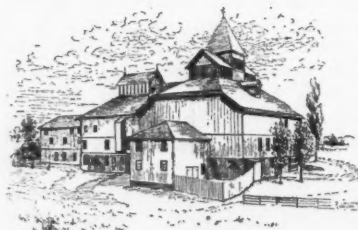
**I**NSTRUCTION has been given in farm animals since man's time runneth not to the contrary. Professor Roberts included such instruction in the first agricultural courses which were given at Cornell. At that time farm animals were a very important part of every farm and of every class of farm. Even so, today they play an equally important part on the farm. Cattle, sheep, swine, and horses form a great branch of a great industry known as agriculture. It is hardly amiss, then, that there should develop at Cornell, as in every similar institution, a department whose sole purpose should be given over to the study of such animals.

Professor Roberts, when he first came to Cornell in 1873, gave the first instruction in animal husbandry at this University, much of which was of a very general nature and intermingled with other courses in agriculture. Some years later in 1888, H. H. Wing came to the University as deputy director and secretary of the experiment station, being given a one room office-library-laboratory on the second floor of the north wing of Morrill Hall. A short time later he was made an assistant professor in animal industry and dairy husbandry at this time taking over the instruction in dairying and dairy farming. From these humble beginnings the present animal husbandry department has evolved.

Winter courses were introduced into the University in 1893 and a year later poultry husbandry became recognized as important. These additions necessitated a larger staff and J. E. Rice, Leroy An-

derson, G. C. Watson, and J. M. Trueman served at this time in various capacities.

In 1903, when Professor Roberts retired and Dean L. H. Bailey took charge, various departments were established including animal husbandry and dairy industry. Professor Wing took charge of



**THE OLD NORTH BARN**  
A reproduction of the first Cornell barn, the forerunner of the present modern equipment.

the former which in addition to dairy cattle included horses, sheep, and swine. Up to the time of his retirement Professor Roberts gave instruction in horses, sheep, and swine. Professor R. A. Pearson was called to head dairy industry, J. E. Rice was called to take up the poultry work which remained a part of animal husbandry until 1906 when the poultry husbandry department was established.

During the first and second decade of the present century there was much activity in agricultural education. The number of students increased by leaps and bounds and the curriculum was extended to include many new courses. Due to the increasing pressure for animal husbandry instruction Professor Wing had as

assistants, in addition to others mentioned, R. E. Deuel, E. R. Zimmer, Devoe Mead, and S. F. Bittner.

In 1905 under the supervision of Professor Wing the writer assumed charge of the instruction in horses, and later the courses in meat production and advanced breeding. This included the introduction of animal mechanics, a horse-training course, a harness laboratory, and the development of the horse stock as well as the introduction of a course in beef, pork, and mutton production. As this work developed, E. S. Ham, George Haines, E. E. Vial, and A. O. Rhoad served in turn as assistants.

In 1907 E. S. Savage joined the department as assistant and graduate student, assisting with the course in feeds and feeding. Five years later he took charge of this course. When facilities became available, Professor Savage established the laboratory of animal nutrition and the laboratory for teaching feeds and feeding, the first exclusively for this purpose.

Because of the volume of administration work in connection with the conduct of the department, Professor Wing found his time so largely occupied that in 1920 he turned the instruction in dairy cattle and the principles of breeding over to C. L. Allen who had joined the department in 1916 as a graduate student and assistant. Later Professor Allen was given supervision over the dairy herd and is featuring methods for control of bovine abortion. He has been assisted from time to time by J. A. McConnell, R. W. Blakely, and R. C. Maxwell.



**E**XPERIMENTAL work in feeding dairy cows continued, and in recent years under the supervision of Professor Savage, the "Savage Feeding Standard" was introduced. Beginning with the department's control of the horse stock, feeding and breeding projects have been conducted featuring the relative value of cereal grains as a food for the work horse and factors to consider in raising colts. Reports are issued from time to time, some of which have extended application.

Research was definitely established as a branch in the department in 1915 when L. A. Maynard was appointed Professor of animal husbandry and assigned to research. He has devoted his time exclusively to nutrition including a study of protein and mineral metabolism and their effect on growth and development. Several reports have been issued. Because of the increasing amount of analytical work involved Dr. Maynard has been assisted by R. C. Miller, R. C. Bender, and C. M. McCay.

Extension in animal husbandry dates back to the early days of Professor Roberts, who may be credited with giving the initial work such substantial standing among farmers as to clear the field and lead to the permanent policy of extension teaching. Such work developed along three lines, lectures, demonstrations, and tests. Dairy cattle breeders early appreciated the value of records of performance in selecting breeding cattle for milk and butter fat production. This provided an excellent opportunity for fundamental extension work which was facilitated by the invention of the Babcock tester. Professor Wing was foremost in urging the testing of purebred dairy cows. In 1894 he supervised the first official records in New York State. During that year thirty-five cows were certified, twenty-five in New York State, five in Michigan, and five in Wisconsin. The supervision of this work under the rules of the several breed associations assumed large proportions. During the first two decades of this work Professor Wing certified more than half of all records made in the United States. This may be regarded as one of the largest and most significant extension projects of this college.

Extension activities of the department were first put on a definite basis in 1913 with the appointment of H. A. Hopper as extension professor. One year later the Smith-Lever Extension Act made expansion possible. A broad program was formulated and gradually extended to include every county in the State.

During the expansion assistance became imperative and in 1915 C. H. Royce and C. A. Boutelle joined the staff as assistant professors de-

voting their major activities to dairying. In 1922 they were succeeded by W. T. Crandall, under whom dairy production has gone forward. Herd improvement work gained such headway that in 1919 Walter Tailby, who had joined the department as stockman in 1907, was appointed supervisor of dairy improvement work. At present there are 45 of these associations situated throughout New York State.

As extension work broadened, other lines were added. In 1917 Mark Smith joined the staff in charge of the sheep work. Three years later W. T. Grams took up this work, featuring improved methods of flock management and grading and marketing wool. Because of insidious disease in herds and flocks often encountered by extension specialists, it was deemed advisable to procure the assistance of a trained veterinarian. In 1922 Dr. H. J. Metzger joined the staff. His efforts towards control of sheep disease and losses from bovine abortion have met with substantial response from live stock owners.

**T**HE expansion of facilities from the one room office-library-laboratory in the north wing of Morrill Hall to the present equipment, typifies the development of the animal husbandry department. In 1893 the original dairy building, now the north wing of Goldwin Smith Hall, was occupied. This was the first building exclusively used for dairy instruction purposes. It provided laboratories for testing and manufacturing dairy products, in addition to the usual office, class room, and library. In 1906 or soon thereafter the main buildings of

the College of Agriculture were erected and the department occupied the animal husbandry quarters, now the farm management building. In addition to the usual facilities this building included accommodations for judging farm animals, a type of instruction attracting wide general attention at the time. In 1914 the present animal husbandry building was occupied and soon thereafter the judging building.

These new quarters provided the much needed facilities for instruction and research. Thus the abattoir in the basement provided for instruction in slaughtering, chilling, cutting, and curing meats. The first floor furnished the usual offices, reading, recitation, and lecture rooms. The second floor was fitted with laboratories for investigation and teaching instruction. Dr. Maynard and his corps of assistants occupy these laboratories in their studies of the fundamentals of nutrition. The attic is furnished into small animal laboratories including colonies of white rats and rabbits for investigations in nutrition and genetics.

The expansion of the first two decades of this century made imperative the extension of facilities for housing the increasing number of farm animals. In 1910 the present dairy barn was occupied. This provided quarters for a milking herd of 54 cows including the necessary young stock and furnished room for the storage of feed, including grain, hay, and silage. Two years later the horse barn was occupied providing quarters for 18 working teams in the north wing and the breeding stock in the (Continued on page 287)



**GLISTA ERNESTINE, ONE OF CORNELL'S EARLY CHAMPIONS**  
Glista was for many years a champion grade cow, having a unique record for milk production, an equal for which has not since been found.

# Where Shall We Get Our Protein?

By E. S. Savage

THE SURVEY bulletins prepared by Professor E. G. Misner in the last ten years show that the average feed per cow used in New York State is probably very close to 1700 lbs. This average cow eats 1462 lbs. in the winter and 236 lbs. during the pasture season. Of this 1700 lbs. there is 1600 lbs. purchased and about 100 lbs. home grown. This shows that only six per cent is grown at home and that 94 per cent of it is purchased. There are about 1,300,000 cows in New York State. If we figure that each cow gets 1700 lbs. of grain per year, the total consumption in our state is 1,100,000 tons of feed. If 94 per cent of it is purchased, the potential feed market for New York is 1,000,000 tons of feed per year. This feed must average at least 20 per cent protein so that the demand for protein alone in New York State is 200,000 tons to feed to dairy cows. If we estimate that the average of our high protein feeds is one-third protein then the potential market for high protein feeds in New York State is between five and six hundred thousand tons. There is getting to be quite a serious question where this amount of high protein feed may be obtained. Almost every year the expensive ingredient in a ration is the protein. Sometimes when there is a tremendous cotton crop there is so much cottonseed meal available that the price of high protein feed is not much greater than the price of the carbohydrate feed.

The following table shows the tonnage of the principal high protein concentrates available for feeding purposes in the United States for the calendar year 1927:

Feeds	Tons
Gluten feed, gluten meal, corn germ meal	700,000
Cottonseed meal for feed	2,000,000
Linseed meal	300,000
Soybean oil meal	50,000
Peanut oil meal	50,000
Total tons	3,100,000
Total pounds	6,200,000,000
Divided among 22,000,000 cows =	300 lbs. per cow.

These estimates are very rough estimates. It is very difficult to get accurate figures for the production of these feeds.

No account is taken in these figures of the amount of cottonseed meal and linseed meal that is used for beef cattle feeding and for other animals. I have taken out the amount of cottonseed meal that is exported and the amount used for fertilizer. I am very well satisfied, however, that the amount of high protein feeds available for each of our cows is much less than one pound per day rather than more than a pound per day. This all leads me

to the conclusion that we should create for ourselves as rapidly as possible a measure of independence against a shortage of protein.

This can best be done by growing more and better alfalfa and clover hay and thereby reduce the amount of protein that it is necessary to buy in our concentrates.

WE NEED to do two things, first to grow all the protein we can in our roughage and then study very carefully what the optimum protein need of the grain mixture should be to go with certain kinds of roughage. Suppose that we should find that in the improved state of our roughage that we could feed four per cent less protein in the grain mixture. A reduction of four per cent protein in the grain mixture on the basis of the estimation above would be 40,000 tons less protein per year.

In terms of 40 per cent cottonseed meal, this is 100,000 tons less cottonseed meal. When we figure in these terms we can easily realize what a factor the lessening of the demand for high protein feeds would be in the high protein feed market. Another way of getting at it is by growing a high protein crop.

A very interesting account of how the high protein shortage may be met is written up in the *Prairie Farmer* for April 21, 1928. We quote the following from this source:

"For the first time in history, except during the war, Illinois farmers have the opportunity this year of planting a major crop in the spring with the certainty that they will get a specified price for it when it is ready for market in the fall.

"The American Milling Company of Peoria, the G. L. F. Exchange of New York, which operates a large mill at Peoria, and Funk Brothers Seed Company of Bloomington, have offered to enter into a joint agreement with Illinois farmers to buy 1,000,000 bushels of soybeans from this year's crop, at a guaranteed minimum price of \$1.35 a bushel for No. 2 beans, f.o.b. Bloomington or Peoria. The price for No. 1 beans will be one cent a bushel higher, for No. 3 beans two cents a bushel lower, and for No. 4 beans four cents a bushel lower.

"The freight rate from most Central Illinois points to Bloomington and Peoria is from six to eight cents a bushel in carload lots. Elevator charges for loading will vary, but in most cases the net price to the farmer for No. 2 beans on this basis should not be much below \$1.25 a bushel. This is substantially higher than the net price received by Illinois farmers for beans, except those sold for seed, during the past five years.

"Bear in mind, too, that this is a minimum price. The farmer who signs an agreement with these companies is guaranteed this price as a minimum, but he is not obligated to sell at this price if he can get more elsewhere, either for seed or for commercial purposes. All that he is required to do is to give these associated companies an opportunity to buy at the higher price offered. If they do not desire to do so, he is free to sell elsewhere.

"This new outlet for soybeans at a guaranteed price comes at a fortunate time. Illinois has the largest abandoned wheat acreage in history, and the additional market for soybeans will make it possible to put a substantial part of the abandoned wheat acreage into soybeans.

"The rapid growth of the mixed-feed business has created an unusual demand for protein feeds, and this demand seems destined to increase. Feed manufacturers are looking for new supplies in order that they may not be caught short of this necessary raw material in the future."

THE proposition was presented to a meeting of central Illinois farm advisors held at the University of Illinois, Monday, April 16. The plan was well received and it is believed that a considerable increase in the acreage of soybeans would result from it. One of the largest of Illinois soybean growers, W. E. Riegel, said, "This is the realization of a 20 year dream of what is needed to make soybean growing a major industry in Illinois." The signing of agreements is in the hands of the farm advisors under the direction of a committee consisting of Wilfred Shaw, Peoria; Alden Snyder, Hillsboro; and W. E. Riegel, Tolono.

Professor J. E. Hackleman of the University of Illinois, believes that this minimum price offer will do a great deal to encourage soybean growing in Illinois.

I have been very much interested in this whole proposition. I have tried out feeding soybeans this past winter to some extent and find them palatable and efficient in the grain mixture for the production of milk. There seems to be no reason why soybeans cannot be taken directly from the farm, ground, and mixed with corn and oats, wheat by-products, and feeds of this kind to make a very valuable dairy feed. If it becomes a profitable crop then it will offer another crop in comparison to corn which can be marketed directly from the Middle West to dairymen in the East in the dairy feeds, just as corn and oats are now marketed. It would seem as though ground soybeans offer the best solution to our protein and fat shortage in dairy feeds.

# Opportunities for 4-H Livestock Club Members

By John P. Willman

**T**HE BOYS and girls enrolled in 4-H livestock clubwork in New York State have greater opportunities ahead of them than ever before. Many fathers and mothers wish that such opportunities had been available for them. When Dad was a boy he thought he was lucky if he owned a pair of bantam chickens or a bill goat. The farm boys and girls today have developed flocks and herds that many of our best farmers would be proud to own.

Boys and girls cannot be expected to maintain their interest in livestock club work just by feeding their animals, so further inducements to carry on are offered. They have an opportunity to attend their county 4-H club camp, the annual junior field days held at Ithaca, the county fair, the state fair, the National Dairy Exposition, and to take other educational trips. In addition to this scholarships are offered to outstanding calf club members. Last year the Grange League Federation gave scholarships to two calf club members who attended short course at Cornell University. They are repeating the offer this year.

The prizes offered at the 1928 New York State Fair are bigger than ever before. The State Fair management are offering about fifteen hundred dollars in prize money to the winning livestock exhibitors. In addition to this they offer five dollars to every exhibitor showing a worthy animal which does not place and also furnish free lodging and board for the exhibitors. They do not charge the 4-H livestock club exhibitors entry fees. In addition to the prizes offered by the State Fair about eight hundred dollars is offered in the form of special prizes by breed associations and breeders. This is a much larger amount of money than has been offered in the past.

During the past few years there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the animals shown as well as increase in the number exhibited. In 1925 only fifty livestock club members exhibited their animals at the State Fair while in 1927 over two hundred 4-H livestock exhibitors were present. A few years ago the club members showed very few ani-

mals in the open classes. Last year the calf club members won fairly well in the open classes while the pig club members did even better in the open classes.

The New York 4-H dairy club members have been represented at the National Dairy Exposition for the past four or five years. It was not until 1926, however, that a large exhibit of calves was sent to the dairy show. At that show the dairy club members showed twenty-one head of cattle. In addition to this New York State was represented at the 4-H club camp at the 1926 National Dairy Exposi-



**A GROUP OF 4-H SHEEP JUDGES IN ACTION**  
Otsego County sheep club members judging a ring of Shropshire rams at the 4-H sheep picnic at Cooperstown, New York.

tion at Detroit, Michigan, by about twenty-five club members and eleven leaders and parents. When the dairy show was held at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1927 the New York dairy club members exhibited twenty-one calves. Twenty club members and twenty-one parents and leaders attended this show. The State breed associations and interested individuals and organizations assisted us financially in making our exhibit at the 1927 National Dairy Exposition. So far this year the New York Holstein, Jersey, and Guernsey cattle clubs have promised us \$100 each toward transportation expenses to the 1928 National Dairy Exposition which will be held at Memphis, Tennessee, in October.

We hope that New York will be able to send a few pig, sheep, and baby beef members to the 1928 Boys' and Girls' Club Congress to be held at Chicago in connection with the International Livestock Exposition.

These trips to the fairs serve as a goal for which many of the club members work. These trips are of great educational value and the good the club members get out of them cannot be valued in terms of money.

**F**ROM the above paragraphs one may get an idea that livestock members do nothing but feed animals and show them at the fairs and expositions. This is not the case. Many New York State calf club members have accomplished great things on their fathers' farms and in the community. Cases may be cited where the boys have demonstrated the value of purebred livestock to their fathers. Some of the fathers have become purebred breeders through the lessons learned from the son. In Chenango County a 4-H dairy club organized their own dairy im-

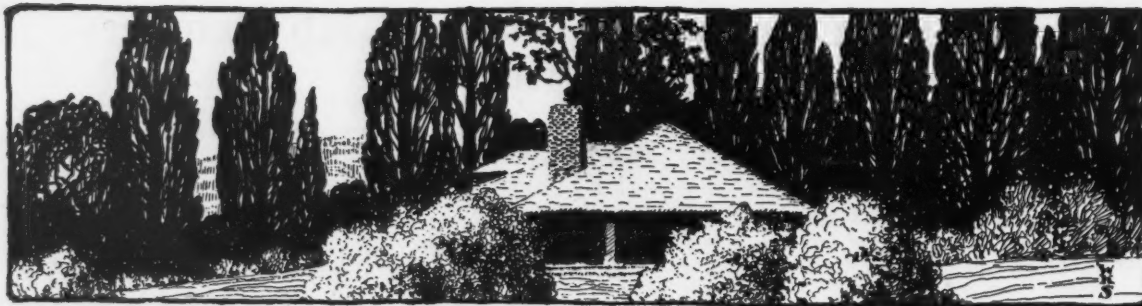
provement association. They said they did this because they wanted to know what kind of cows they were developing. Since this dairy improvement association was formed in April 1926, they have tested from fifteen to forty cows monthly. They keep records on and test the milk of cows owned only by club members or former club members.

A sheep club composed of five members was organized in the spring of 1926

in Orange County. At that time the members owned a total of about fifty scrub sheep. Now they own nearly that many pure-bred sheep and about one hundred and fifty grades and scrubs. In addition to buying pure-bred sheep they have learned to shear their own sheep, tie their wool with wool twine instead of binder twine, pool their wool, dock and castrate lambs, treat their sheep for stomach worms, and dip for external parasites. They also have adopted many other practices too numerous to list here.

The swine club members have been very successful in a financial way. Many pig club members have found swine raising profitable. Some of our pig club members have not only won in the pig club classes but have been prominent winners in the open classes at the State Fair. Last year and the year before the pig club members were the only exhibitors at the State Fair in the open class for a pen of three barrows. Two championships in the open classes for boars were won last year by club members. This goes to show that the pig club members own some real hogs. They also have adopted new practices such as a system of swine sanitation (Continued on page 287)





## Through Our Wide Windows

### To Professor Wing

**J**UNE is the month of song, of flowers, of warm clear days, of happiness. We are soon to depart on our various ways, some of us to practical work, others to more scholarly pursuits, but there isn't a one who can leave without some regret that when we return next fall it will be to miss the presence of our friend, Professor Wing.

With the retirement of Professor Wing a certain irreplaceable spirit of leadership and helpfulness will be taken away. For over forty years, first as an undergraduate, later as an assistant professor, and finally as the head of the animal husbandry department his leadership and service have been felt not only in the College of Agriculture and in Cornell but in country-wide animal husbandry circles as well.

He is the last of the early faculty of the University to leave us but the foundations which they set down will long stand as monuments of their untiring efforts to rear an institution such as we have today.

We dedicate this issue of *THE COUNTRYMAN* to Professor Wing and to those others whose ideals he typifies.

### The Faculty to Roberts

Isaac Phillips Roberts was born at East Varick, New York, July 24, 1833. He became Professor of Agriculture in Cornell University in 1873. Was made first director of the College of Agriculture in 1896 and retired Professor Emeritus in 1903. He died at San Francisco, California, March 17, 1928.

**F**OR thirty years Isaac Phillips Roberts was the exemplification of agriculture in Cornell University. He taught the subject wisely, managed the farms successfully, directed the students in their many activities with sympathy and good judgment, bore the difficulties of a pioneer period with courage and unflinching hopefulness, and was a trusted counsellor and leader with his colleagues. He was admired and trusted by the farming people of the State, and became an acknowledged master throughout the country on the subjects associated with agricultural education. In the period when the rural subjects were unorganized pedagogically and when the way was not plain, he held the work clearly and definitely for agriculture and had always in mind the welfare of the farming people; and in so doing he made a basic and enduring contribution. He lived to see his faith justified and established. His memory will occupy a large place in the history of the University.

For these reasons and for all the associations that cluster around such an upright and devoted life, it is now

**RESOLVED**, That we, the faculty and staff of the College of Agriculture, owe it to the memory of Professor Roberts, to ourselves and the public to make here a formal and heartfelt acknowledgment of our indebtedness to his life, character, and accomplishment; we place ourselves on record as his beneficiaries and grateful that he lived to the fullness of his years; we wish

the College always to hold his name in reverence; and we express our sorrow to all his survivors at the termination of his career.

L. H. BAILEY  
GEORGE N. LAUMAN  
JAMES E. RICE  
JOHN L. STONE  
HENRY H. WING  
Chairman

### L'envoi

**O**NE fault that is often found with college publications is that little constructive planning can be done over a long period because the staff of editors and managers is new each year. However much this may be a drawback, there is one signal advantage to a publication such as *THE COUNTRYMAN* in that its readers are subjected annually to a slightly different type of article and news story, a somewhat varied slant in editorials, another standard for make-up. Where general style, type-faces, and the like are held constant, these variations are refreshing, both internally to the publication and to those who run it, and to its readers outside.

It is without regret, therefore, that we, who have guided and planned *THE COUNTRYMAN* through the past year, give over our desk and quill and worries to new shoulders. For we know that they are sturdy and trained to bear their burden wisely. We know, too, that they are enthusiastic for this venture with all its fun and responsibilities.

Though different in some details, *THE COUNTRYMAN* through them will carry on, raising a clear voice, faithful to the progressive and genuine interests of the College, its alumni, and sound-minded men and women on the farms and in farm homes everywhere.

### Welcome

**T**HE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to announce the election of Miss Mary Barvian '31, Henry Clapp '31, Gifford Hoag '31, and Alfred Van Wagenen '30, as associate editors. At the same time Miss Doris Brown '31, Miss Helena Perry '31, Don Armstrong '30, Harold Gulvin '31, Ray Mapes '30, and Gifford Stoll '30 were elected as associate business managers.

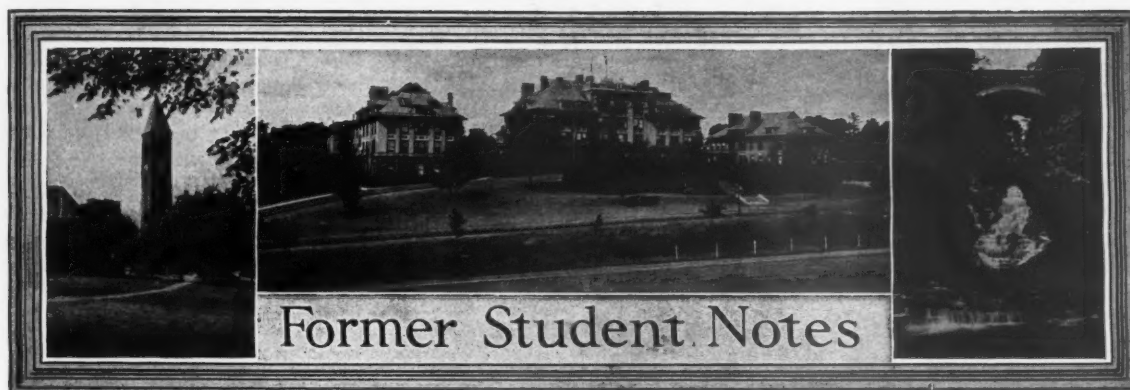
### Book Notes

*Comparative Morphology of Fungi*, by E. A. Gaumann., translated and revised by C. W. Dodge. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Incorporated, New York. \$7.50.

This translation of the eminent work by the Swiss botanist will be of invaluable assistance to American students of mycology, not only because of its completeness and excellence, but also because it is the only treatise of its kind in the English language.

*Introduction to Entomology*, by J. H. Comstock. The Comstock Publishing Company, Ithaca. \$6.

Professor Comstock has long been known as the dean of American students of the insects, and the unparalleled exactness and breadth of this work reflect ably the powers of the investigator and teacher.



## Cornell's An Hus Men Doing Their Part

ALL the Former Student Notes in this issue come from people who have taken courses under Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81. Most of them majored in animal husbandry. As the notes came in one thing impressed us most. That was the great respect these folks have for Professor Wing. Besides these people there are at least ten times as many animal husbandry men with warm feelings in their hearts for "Hi" Wing.

'81

Fred L. Kilbourne got his degree in Veterinary in '85 and then became director of the Veterinary Experiment Station, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., until 1895 when he went into the general hardware business in Kelloggsville, New York. He is still in this business there and he sells seeds, drugs, and medicine. He is married and has three children, Sara Marie, Syracuse University '18, Charles L. '20, and Frederick W. '30. His address is Moravia, New York, R. D. 3.

'83

Harry N. Hoffman is a dairyman and also in the nursery and greenhouse business. His address is 603 Hoffman Street, Elmira, New York. He is a widower and has six children, Wray B., Allyn P., Arthur L., William E., Ruth, and George C.

'84

Nelson A. Welles is operating some saw mills, planing mills, and farming. His address is 861 College Avenue, Elmira, New York. He is married and has five children, Sayre Welles, Charles Fisher Welles, Mrs. Ellery D. Manley, Mrs. Edward Allen Mooers, and Prudence Talcott Welles. Since leaving college he has invested in saw mills and planing mills in New York State, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and British Columbia.

'88

Gerow D. Brill is superintendent of Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, New Jersey. He married Mary Williams '01. They have five children, Marian, C. U. '26, Statia, Wellesley '26, Mary, Syracuse '28,

and Jeanette and Gerow, who are still at preparatory schools. He farmed until 1897. In 1898, he opened the first agricultural school in China at Wuchang. He had charge of agricultural education in the Philippines until 1902. He has been managing farms since.

'89

Thomas R. Fife is a dairy farmer at Madrid, New York. About a year after leaving college he took charge of the Fife homestead, which has been in the family for about one hundred and ten years, and has been at the job ever since. He is married and has seven children, Ralph, Helen, Ethel, Margaret, Isabel, Ruth, and James.

Arthur E. C. Moore is chief travelling inspector of the Health of Animals Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture. He is married and has two children, Isobel C., and Charles E. He entered McGill University in 1891 and graduated as a Doctor of Veterinary Science in 1894. He entered the service of the Department of Agriculture in 1897 and has been there ever since. His address is 297 Clifton Avenue, Montreal, Canada.

'90

Newton D. Chapman is a physician and surgeon. His address is 272 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York. He is married and has five children, Margaret '16, Dorothy '17, Lucie '19, Albert '27, and Newton Jr. He says his big job has been keeping his children in college. Margaret and Lucie both married Cornellians.

Edwin C. Powell is an editor for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His address is Silver Spring, Maryland. He is married and has two daughters, Mrs. Beatrice Wilcox and Mrs. Edith Vander Wolk. After leaving college he farmed for seven years. He was assistant editor of *New England Homestead* for the next three years, and editor of *Farm and Home* 20 years. He has had his present job for seven years.

Professor James E. Rice, who has been the head of the poultry department for the past 25 years, is living at Trumansburg, N. Y., R. D. 34. In addition to teaching in the New York State College of Agriculture he is now engaged in fruit and poultry farming. Professor Rice is a widower. Professor Rice's children are Ruth Rice McMillan, Paul K. Rice, James E. Rice, Jr., John V. B. Rice, Alice V. B. Rice and Elizabeth V. B. Rice.

'91

C. W. Mathews is professor of horticulture at the University of Kentucky and horticulturist at the Kentucky Experiment Station. His address is 660 South Limestone Street, Lexington, Kentucky. He is married and has three children, Ruth E., George F., and Paul W. From 1892 to 1910 he was professor of horticulture and botany at the University of Kentucky. Since then he has been professor of horticulture.

W. E. Rumsey is state entomologist of West Virginia. His address is 443 Park Street, Morgantown, West Virginia. He has two children, a boy and a girl, Neal O. and Virginia C. He has been in the entomological department of the West Virginia Experiment Station since leaving Cornell.

Frank E. Rupert is living at Geneva, New York. He has 60 acres of orchard containing apples, pears, cherries, and peaches. Besides being a fruit grower, he is also a dairyman. He married a graduate of Mt. Holyoke. They have three children, Philip D. and Donald M., who both graduated from Cornell, and William P., who graduated from Hobart in 1927. He has been on the Rupert homestead since leaving college. The homestead was established in 1818. He keeps pure bred registered Ayrshires. He has a nursery and does some general farming.

Edwin Stratton Van Kirk is farming and in the insurance business at Newfield,

Tompkins County, New York. He is a widower with three children, Lockary A., Mrs. Milton P. Royce, Cornell '22, and Mrs. Calvin E. Hall. He has been farming at the Van Kirk homestead since leaving college, except for one year, 1894, when he was superintending a farm on Long Island.

Jared Van Wagenen Jr. is farming with emphasis on dairying at Lawyersville, Schoharie County, New York. He is married and has four children, Sarah L. '20, Loraine M. '20, Jared 3rd '26, and Margaret A. in training for '33. With his usual modesty he says since leaving college he has done "nothing very noteworthy: farming for a living, doing some extension teaching on the side."

'93

Thomas Brill is a farmer and cattle dealer living at R. D. 1, Cortland, New York. He is married and has four children, John '27, Achsah '28, Kenneth, and Irene. He farmed in Dutchess County until June 1924, when he moved to Cortland. He keeps 185 head of cattle and is milking 140. His farm contains 480 acres.

Benjamin F. Pringle is farming at Mayville, New York. He has 280 acres of land. He raises pure bred Holsteins and registered Shropshire sheep. He is married. His daughter Caroline graduated from Cornell last June. Richard will graduate in 1932. George is coming to Cornell in the future. He says he has never done anything else but farm.

'94

Harry Hayward is agricultural and scientific advisor to N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising counsellors. His office address is 308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He spent eight years in dairy work at the Pennsylvania State College. For a short time, he was at the New Hampshire State College and with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He spent three years organizing and directing the department of agriculture at the Mount Hermon School, Mount Hermon, Massachusetts. For 13 years he was dean and director of agriculture at Delaware College. He has been in his present position seven years. He is married and has one daughter, Mary Frances. His home is in Devon, Pennsylvania.

Raymond A. Pearson is President of the University of Maryland and Executive Officer of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture. He married a graduate of Western Reserve University. They have one child, Ruth Pearson. He was assistant chief of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1895-1902. The next year he was general-manager of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory. From 1903-1908, he was a professor of dairy industry at Cornell. For the next four years he was Commissioner of Agriculture in New York State. He

was President of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, from 1912-1926. Since September 1, 1926 he has been President of the University of Maryland. During the War emergency in 1917-18 he was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

'96

Nelson F. Hopper is farming and specializing in fruits and dairying. His address is 219 Chestnut Street, Ithaca, New York. He is married and has two children, Nelson F. Jr., and Elnora E. He has grown fruit all his life, and has been a Holstein breeder for 15 years.

'99

Henry W. Jeffers is president of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company at Plainsboro, New Jersey. He is married and has three children, Emily A., Henry W., and Louise E. He has been with the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company since graduation. He is a member of the American Farm Economic Association, the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, and President of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers of America.

'00

A. LaVerne Roe is farming at Sherburne, New York. He is married. He worked as a herdsman and dairyman for several years. Since 1914 he has been operating a small farm at Sherburne, and doing some outside work.

'02

Dorr W. McLaurry is lumbering, operating the River Meadow Farms, making Grade A milk, breeding pure bred Holsteins and in the mercantile business at Portlandville, New York. His address is Milford, New York. He is married and has three girls, Doris, Loraine, and Jean. After leaving college, he was president of the Northern and Southern Lumber Company in Florida for two years. For six years he was Director of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry at Albany, New York, managing the tuberculosis campaign. The River Meadow Farms are a combination nine farms.

'03

John W. Gates is farming at Chittenango, New York. He is married and has three children, Francis E., Edward C., and Grace M. After leaving Cornell, until 1918, he was busy operating the homestead farm which was established by his great-grandfather in 1798. Then he turned it over to his son Francis, who has 100 head of pure bred Holsteins. Edward has charge of a Silver Black Fox ranch on the same farm. Since retiring from the active management of the farm, he has been elected to the Assembly in 1924 and 1925. At the present time he represents the 39th district in the Senate.

H. A. Hopper is extension professor of animal husbandry at Cornell. His address is 106 Irving Place, Ithaca, New York. He married a girl who graduated from Illinois in 1907. They have three

children, Elizabeth, who is a freshman in Cornell, Portia, and Herbert A. Professor Hopper worked for the University of Illinois four years, Purdue one year, and the University of California two years. He has been at Cornell since 1913.

Homer N. Lathrop is farming at Sherburne, New York. He married a graduate of Wisconsin. They have three children, Henry 13, George 11, and Louise 2. After leaving Cornell, he had one year at the University of Wisconsin and has been farming for himself since. He specializes in pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. He writes "I have known Professor Wing since 1904 and I feel that Cornell is suffering a great loss in the retirement of Professor Wing. However, I expect he will be active in agricultural affairs of the State for many years to come."

Rollo Van Doren is farming at Chaumont, New York. He is married. For two years after graduation he did official test supervising under Professor Wing Winters and worked on the home farm summers. He has been farming continuously since 1909. He has done some experimenting under the department of plant breeding. He has been a member of the Farm Bureau Executive Committee of Jefferson County for nine years.

Rollo sends the following Former Student Notes.

"Charles Selter '07 is living at Three Mile Bay, New York. He is unmarried and has been farming since leaving Cornell.

"Floyd Shimmel '09 is farming near La Grangeville, New York. He is specializing in seed oats. He has been secretary of the farm department of the Farm and Home Bureau Association for several years and is now chairman."

'08

Floyd Carpenter has a large farm and herd of excellent Ayrshire cattle at Asheville, New York. He is married and has three children. Floyd used to be a champion wrestler at Cornell. He farms on a big scale using 4-horse teams and tractors.

W. F. Gleason has a 175 acre farm and a good herd of Holstein cattle at Asheville, New York. He is married and has three children.

'09

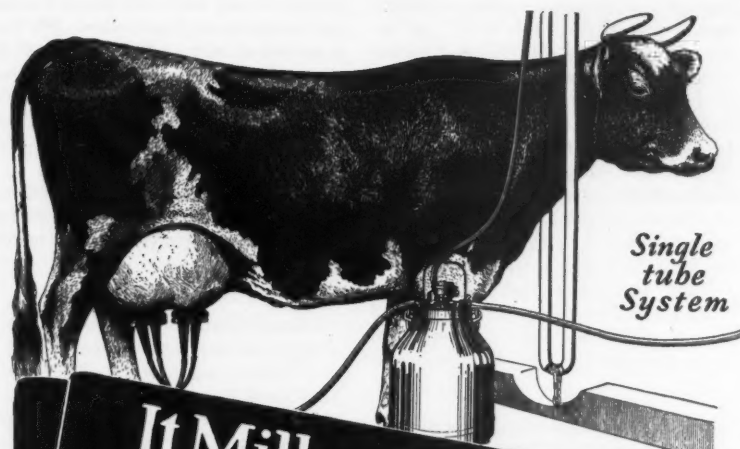
W. D. Brown is a dairy farmer at West Winfield, New York. He is married and has three children, Howard 15, Betty three, and Janet 15 months. He has been farming and raising pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle since leaving college.

John H. Hill is raising Holsteins. His address is Freeville, New York. He has three children, Margaret Rose twelve years, Francena Bancroft ten years, and Edward Seward one and a half years.

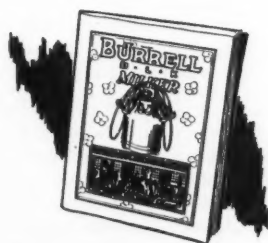
'10

Kent A. Overton is farming at Adams, New York. He is married and has two children, Betty 9 years old, and Richard,





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7 years old. Since leaving college he has been running a 370 acre dairy farm and breeding pure bred Holsteins. He now owns 83 females.

'11

Floyd W. Bell is a professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural College. He married Mildred F. Dudley '12. They have one daughter, Dorothy Jane Bell, 11 years. They live at 1736 Fairview Avenue, Manhattan, Kansas. Until 1918, he was in the animal husbandry department of the Texas A. and M. College. Since then he has been at Kansas.

Ray E. Deuel '16, who was engaged in farm Bureau work for eight years in Vermont, New Hampshire, and in Onondaga County, New York, has been farming at Manlius, New York since 1922. Breeding of Holstein cattle is his specialty. He is married and has four children whose names are Ray E., Jr., Madeline, Walter E., and Frank M.

Thomas E. Elder has been connected with the Northfield Schools since leaving Cornell and is now the Dean of Mount Herman School. He has been active in Holstein circles and has judged twice in Chile. He is a director of the National Holstein Association, President of the New England Holstein Association, and trustee of the local Farm Bureau. He is

married and has two sons, Henry Holton, age 16 and Thomas Edwin Jr., age 10. His address is Mount Hermon, Massachusetts. He wishes to take this opportunity to voice his admiration for Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81, so we will let him speak for himself.

"Professor Wing, I believe, has been a vital and potent force in the life and work of Cornell, an inspiration to hundreds and thousands of students who have studied under him, and a real power in agricultural development, particularly along animal husbandry lines in the state of New York. I have a genuine respect for his ability and a real affection for him as a man."

Stanley C. Judd is principal of the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center, Vermont. He is married and has three children, James Malcolm, Jane Robinson, and Charles Dane. Since leaving college he has been an instructor in animal husbandry at the Lyndon Agricultural School, Lyndon Center, Vermont, and the New York State School of Agriculture, Cobleskill, New York. He has been an extension dairy specialist for the Vermont Extension Service, a farm manager, and farm owner.

After leaving the department of agricultural economics and farm management at Cornell in 1917, A. L. Thompson

started in the milk distributing business and has followed it ever since. His plant is located at 2012 11 Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. He lives at 3101 18 Street, N. W. He is married and has three children, Jean, Arthur Lee, and Ruth Downing.

'12

F. A. Pearson is a professor of marketing at Cornell. His address is 211 Cornell Street, Ithaca, New York. He is married and has two children.

'13

Edward Gardner Misner is a professor of farm management at Cornell. He married Marian Montrose '14. They live at 221 Cornell Street, Ithaca, New York. He was a farm foreman for one year after leaving college. He has been at Cornell since then.

'14

Thomas A. Baker is a professor of animal husbandry at Newark, Delaware. He is married and has one daughter, Melissa, who is three years old. After graduation he was an instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell. In 1917-18 he taught animal husbandry at Cobleskill State School. The next year he served in the army. Since then he has been at the University of Delaware. He expects to enroll in the graduate school at Cornell for 1928-29 to continue work for a Ph.D. started some years ago.

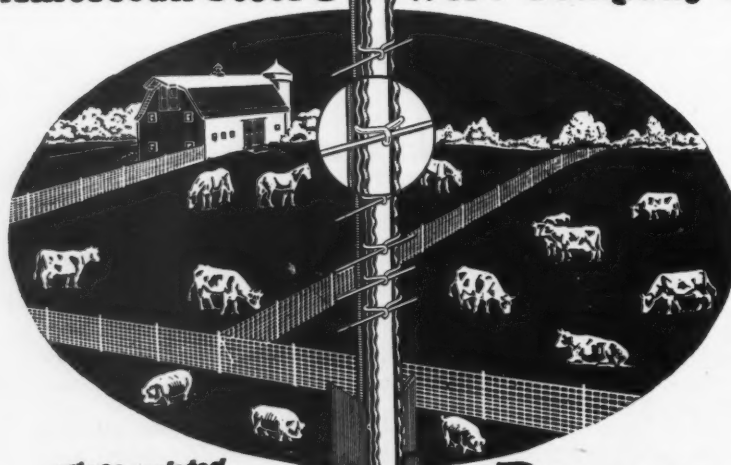
Harrison F. C. Bostwick is farming and also town assessor of Waite, New York. He is married and has three children, James F., Emily M., and H. Curtis. Since leaving college he has been in general farming and breeding Holsteins. He has 100 sheep and is growing potatoes.

Arnold E. Davis is living at Livonia, New York. He married a girl who graduated from Smith in 1913. They have three children, Richmond E. 7, Lewis Fitch 5, and Elizabeth Jane 3 months. He is a farmer, insurance agent, President of the Livingston County Mutual Fire Insurance Company and in the G. L. F. service. He came home to his father's farm in 1914 and bought the farm in 1928. He has a herd of pure bred Holsteins raised since he started in the business. It numbers 35 head. The farm has 222 acres. He raises wheat, beans, potatoes, cabbage and cash crops.

William E. Davis is Eastern New York representative for Dr. Hess and Clark Incorporated of Ashland, Ohio. He is married and has two children, Ruth Antoinette, 11 and William Johnson, 4. He was a farmer for six years after leaving college. He was a county agricultural agent and the first field secretary of the New York State Guernsey Cattle Breeders Association. His address is Greene, Chenango County, New York.

Myron S. Morton is superintendent of ten government stallions, that are maintained at Lookover Stallion Station, Avon,

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New York, during the winter months, and go out to the farmers the first of May. He is also superintendent of about sixty mares that belong to the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association. He is married and has five daughters, Harriet, Jean, Georgia, Muriel, and Marcia. After college, he was superintendent of a 1200 acre farm owned by Theodore Robinson, now assistant Secretary of the Navy, for three years. For the past nine years, up to March 1, 1928, he was superintendent of horses, beef cattle, sheep, and swine at Cornell.

F. E. Rogers is sales manager of Thompson's Dairy in Washington, D. C. He married Mabel L. Flumerfelt '15. They have four children, Helen Jane, Paul Elton, Mary Ann, and Donald Edwin. Their address is 1205 Decatur Street, N. W., Washington. He was county agent for New Haven County, Connecticut for two years, and for Wayne County, New York, three and a half years. He has been with Thompson's Dairy since that time.

J. R. Teall is with R. W. Jones Incorporated, retail milk and cream dealers in Buffalo. His wife graduated from the University of California in 1910. They have one daughter, Barbara Jean Teall. His address is 307 North Park Avenue.

Glen J. Wight is head of the department of animal husbandry in the New York State School of Agriculture, Canton, New York. He married Helen Flint '17. They have three children, Edna Isabel, Helen Muriel, and Marjorie Amy. He taught agriculture in the Canandaigua Academy from 1917-27. July 1, 1927, he came to Canton. His address is 4 State Street, Canton, New York.

Meredith C. Wilson is in charge of extension studies doing cooperative extension work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His address is 3005 South Dakota Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. He married Mary E. Denniston '12. They have three children, Meredith C. Jr., Philip H., and Donald L. He has been engaged in cooperative extension work since prior to graduation, beginning as assistant county agent in Tompkins County, New York. He has filled in turn the positions of farm management demonstrator in Vermont, and New Hampshire, and county agent leader in New Hampshire before joining the federal extension staff. At present he is engaged in extension research involving cooperation between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the State Extension Services.

'15

La Motte P. Breese is a farmer and milk dealer at Elmira, New York. Last year he managed the local G. L. F. Service Store at Elmira, starting it in April 1, 1927. He is married and has four children, Paul, John Lewis, Harry, and Lucy

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## Summer Feeding

This month some of you are going to start dairy farming for good. Others are going to start a 3-months term of it—running the home establishment—until college opens in the fall. And still others—alumni who have been at it for years—are simply going to carry on as usual.

For all of you the problem of the most efficient grain feeding program for cows on pasture is a real and immediate problem.

One solution—which has made profits for many good dairymen—is to use

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as the protein basis of a simple grain ration, filling out the balance with bran, ground oats and hominy. A ration easy to mix, safe to feed, palatable, economical, productive of milk—in other words a proper supplement to pasture—is the result.

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EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

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40% Protein





Jane. He has been on the farm since leaving college. At present, he has a herd of pure bred Holsteins of 90 head and a retail Grade A milk route handling 900 quarts of milk.

James Bull is in partnership with Charles A. Blanchard at Jamestown, New York. They have a big herd of pure bred Holsteins and produce fluid milk for Jamestown's babies. "Jim" is getting to be a real showman with his cattle. He gives 'em hard competition at the fairs.

I. F. "Ike" Hall is assistant professor of extension in farm management in Cornell. He is married and has one daughter, Joline Marie. His address is 109 Hudson Street, Ithaca, New York.

Howard Campbell Jackson is in the dairy husbandry department of the College of Agriculture at Madison, Wisconsin. His address is 706 Seneca Place, Madison. He is married and has three children, Barbara, Howard C. Jr., and Virginia. He was connected with the dairy department at Cornell from 1915 to March 1, 1924, when he accepted a position in a research laboratory of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He was transferred to Grove City, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1924. He was in charge of the experimental field laboratory which the Bureau of Dairy Industry maintained there. He accepted a position as chairman of dairy husbandry at Wisconsin, September 1927.

Ray F. Pollard is manager of the Schoharie County Farm Bureau. His address is Cobleskill, New York. He is married and has four children, Mary Elizabeth, Ray Jr., Helen Loraine, and Charles Lyman. For the summer of 1915, he was supply Farm Bureau manager in Oneida County. That winter he was an instructor in the farm management department at Cornell. He has been in his present position since April 1, 1916.

Harold J. Tillson is farming in Morris, New York. After graduation he had about one year in farm bureau work. He was in the army for a year. There are three boys in the Tillson family, William, Albert, and Norman.

Theodore Ward Vann spent his first year after leaving college as superintendent of Huricano Farms at Amsterdam. He then spent three years as county agricultural agent at Elmira and another three years at Warsaw. The last five years he has been a hardware merchant in Penn Yan. He married a girl that graduated from Elmira College. He has three boys, Theodore, Courtney, and David. His address is 105 Burns Terrace, Penn Yan, New York.

Paul W. Wing is in the sales department of D. H. Burrell and Company, designers and manufacturers of equipment for the milk industry. He married Anna C. Kerr '16. They have two children, William Henry 7, and Ellen Cornell 3. He


has been with this company since graduation except for "time out" with the army.

Charles Earl Young is doing freight trucking from Watertown to Ogdensburg, New York. He is married and has two children, Robert, 7 and Bernard, 3. His address is Theresa, New York.


#### '16

Harry Earl Bremer is in charge of creamery and dairy inspection for the Vermont Department of Agriculture. He is married and has one girl, Virginia, age six years. After graduation he worked for two years inspecting the navy's butter and was assistant in the dairy department at Cornell, specializing in market milk. Since November 1918, he has been with the Vermont Department of Agriculture. His address is Montpelier, Vermont. He sent us a circular from the Bethany Congregational Church which suffered a tremendous loss in the November flood. The pictures surely "brought home" the tremendous amount of damage that the flood did. Vermont agriculture suffered a lot too.

Harry writes "We should have a Cornell Club in Vermont. The College at Burlington is full of Cornell men and women. Thomas Bradlee '11, in charge of Extension and Professor H. B. Ellenberger '15, head of the dairy and animal husbandry work are Cornell men. Then there are others



To the graduates of '28  
go our best wishes for  
successful careers!



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Manufacturers of a complete line  
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—look for the striped sack.

—J. A. Newlander '19, LeRoy Ware '16, short course, James Frazer '15, and M. V. Barnes '14. About the only time we get together is every other year at the Dartmouth game at Hanover, New Hampshire—only 60 miles away. Last fall we all had tickets but the flood kept us away. B. Allen '17 of Great Barrington, and Luther Banta '15, of Amherst, are usually there with bells on.

"We want to congratulate "Hi" Wing on his work, especially the strides the department has made under his leadership. He was lecturing in high gear when I entered Cornell in 1912, in the little old building back of Roberts Hall."

Forrest C. Button after graduation was connected with commercial dairy plants and then was in government inspection work from 1916 to 1918. He then became associate professor of dairy husbandry in charge of dairy products at the New Jersey Agricultural College at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He is married and has one son, Forrest, Jr. His address is 50 Lincoln Avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

E. W. Catchpole is a horiticulturist at 16 Main Street, North Rose, Wayne County, New York. He is married and says his job is "growing a family and fruit." He writes "George J. Mitchell is a successful fruit grower. His address is Wolcott, New York, R. D. He is a member of the board

of education of the \$200,000 North Rose Central High School. He is also vice-president of the Wayne County Farm Bureau. He is married and has a son and daughter."

J. C. Corwith is farming at Water Mill, New York. He is married and has two children, Virginia H. and Barbara E. He has been engaged in farming since graduation. He has 50 cows and 100 acres of potatoes.

James F. Free is district manager of The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. He is married and has one son, James Fisher Free Jr. His address is 118 Frederick Street, Athens, Pennsylvania.

Leo A. Muckle is county agricultural agent of Niagara County. He is married and lives at 5 Morrow Avenue, Lockport, New York. He was county agent of Rockland County, New York for two years and of Schuyler County three years. He has been in Niagara County for five years.

V. B. Hart is extension professor of farm management at Cornell. His address is 207 Cobb Street, Ithaca, New York. He married Helen Clark '23. From 1917-19 he was in the Navy Dirigible Service. For the next three years he was an instructor in the College of Agriculture. He was made an assistant professor in 1922 and a full professor in 1927. He is in charge of the extension work of the farm management department.

'17

John K. Baidon has a 170 acre farm about 14 miles from Ithaca on the Ithaca-Auburn road. He is married and has three children, Edith, age 7, David, age 5, and Sarah, age 3.

William E. Boshart spent the first year and a half after graduation with the Army in France, and then returned to the home farm where he has remained since then. His address is Lowville, New York, R. D. 4.

Cleon L. Dunham owns and runs the home farm, where he has been since leaving college. His chief business is producing milk for the New York City market. He is married and lives near Lebanon, Madison County, New York.

During the past three years DeWitt U. Dunham has been milking test cows in good Southern California herds. He is now at the Pottenger Farm, home of America's champion class B herd. Before coming to California, he had been a soldier, herdsman, and farmer. He thinks he likes dairy farming best of all. He is not married as yet, and "I still have all my hair."

R. F. Fricke is farm bureau manager of Erie County. His address is 91 Newman Place, Buffalo, New York. He married Julia S. Cooper in December 1919. She is a graduate of the Asheville Normal and Collegiate Institute of Asheville, North Carolina. They have one son, Richard Irving, who is six years old and already planning to come to Cornell. He was

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County representative for the New York State Food Supply Commission in Chautauqua County in 1917. He farmed in 1918 and then was assistant manager of the Niagara County Farm Bureau a year. In 1920 he was manager of the farm bureau in Clinton County and has been in Erie County since.

Wayland P. Frost is field representative of the Eastern States Farmers' Exhibit. His address is 1447 Boulevard, West Hartford, Conn. Frost is married and has a little girl, seven years old, Beverly E. He has been county agent of Windham County, Vermont and co-operative creamery manager at Brattleboro, Vermont.

George Haines' home address is 6 Carroll Avenue, Hyattsville, Maryland. His business address is, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He married Helena Jenanyan '18. They have two children, Charles Edward and Ida Caroline. For four years after graduation, he was assistant and instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell. He did abstracting for the animal husbandry and dairying sections of the *Experiment Station Record* from 1922-26. Since then, he has been assisting with the administrative work of the Office of Experiment Stations. His present work is largely concerned with the Adams and Purnell Funds. These are Federal funds appropriated for Research at the State Experiment Stations. His

work deals particularly with animal husbandry projects.

Harold Regnault is a dairy and general farmer at La Grangeville, Dutchess County, near Poughkeepsie, New York, where he is making grade A milk. After leaving college he worked as a herdsman, doing A. R. O. work on Holsteins for Professor G. F. Warren. He share rented one of Professor Warren's farms after that. He is not married.

'18

O. H. Chapin represents the Ralston Purina Feed Company in Delaware and Otsego Counties. He is married and has three boys, O. Hilan Jr., Frederick Dinehart, and Charles Richard. He was assistant farm bureau manager of Delaware County for one year. For the next eight years, he was farm bureau manager of Cattaraugus County. He has had his present position as feed salesman for a year and a half. His address is 46 Gardiner Place, Walton, New York.

Stephen R. Farley '18 is the Massachusetts representative for the American Milling Company of Peoria, Illinois. Since leaving college he was assistant county agent for Herkimer, Wyoming, and St. Lawrence Counties from 1918 to 1920, and from 1920 until 1927 he was the county agent for St. Lawrence County. His address is 53 Warren Road, Framingham, Massachusetts. He has one son, James N. Farley.

Leland E. Weaver is doing work in poultry extension at Cornell. A letter addressed to the Poultry Building, Ithaca, New York, will reach him. He is not married. He has been doing poultry extension continuously since graduation. He worked for two years at Kentucky before returning to Cornell. As a side line he and his two brothers have a general farm near Ithaca. They have a herd of 30 registered Guernsey cattle and a small start of Duroc swine, besides 700 White Leghorn hens.

'19

Harlo P. Beals is county agricultural agent of Otsego County. He is married and has one child, Harlo P. Jr. After leaving college, he taught a year on the St. Regis Indian Reservation. He went to Otsego on April Fool's Day of 1923. His address is Cooperstown, New York.

Marian Priestley Frank is a homemaker at 821 East College Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin. She married William Walter Frank September 6, 1923. He graduated from Princeton in 1919. They have one daughter, Virginia Priestley Frank, born November 11, 1926. She writes, "My baby is a wonder for size and the doctor rates her almost 100%. At 17½ months she weighs 27 pounds (birth weight 5½ pounds) and she is 32 inches tall. She walks and talks in sentences, having a vocabulary of over 200 words.

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"I've found my animal husbandry training of great value in feeding my family. The judging of livestock hasn't helped me much (since I picked my hubby) but the principles of nutrition are the same. All need CHO and amino acids, vitamins, etc."

She got her M.S. from Cornell in 1920. She taught in the biology department in Elmira College. After her marriage she kept house for one year in Lawton, Oklahoma, and then in Appleton, Wisconsin.

Robert D. Knapp is farming at Preble, New York. He is married and has four children, Adelbert D., Ann C., Clara D. and John V. He has been farming on the old homestead since graduation. It is a crop and dairy farm in Cortland County.

Elizabeth R. Myers (E. R. Cook) says she is a real dirt farmer, no frills; she takes care of everything from plowing to threshing, and is breaking in two colts this spring just to keep her hand in. She is married and has one son, Robert T. Myers, two years old. After leaving Cornell, she got her M.S. degree from Iowa State College in 1920 and has been farming since then on a 200 acre farm. She has a herd of 30 registered Holsteins, most of them are sired by a son of Glista Ernestine. The herd is making fine C. T. A. records. Her address is Baldwinsville, New York.

Julius E. Parsons is growing muck crops at Savannah, New York. He mar-

ried Lina R. Darling '19. They have two children, George A. and William D. He taught vocational agriculture in the East Aurora High School from 1919-24. The next year he operated the home farm. He has been on his present farm since then.

Leo C. Norris is an assistant professor of poultry nutrition at Cornell. He has been conducting research in poultry nutrition since graduation. He is not married. His address is 212 Overlook Road, Ithaca, New York.

R. W. "Daddy" Pease is county agricultural agent of Ontario County. His address is Canandaigua, New York. He married a Conservatory girl. They have three children, Barbara, 10 years, Rodney Jr., 7 years, and Robert Glenn, 3 years. He was manager of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium farm for a half-year. He has been in his present position eight years.

Clayton C. Taylor is farming at Lawtons, New York. He writes "Since finishing at Cornell in 1920, I have been farming, raising certified seed potatoes, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and hothouse lambs." He sent us a circular about his herd, which is called "The Dancote Herd." There are several prize winners and champions in it, and the herd bull was grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at the Eastern States Exposition, in 1923.

'21

James A. "Jim" McConnell is manager of the G. L. F. Dairy Feed Department.

His address is 204 Parkside Drive, Peoria, Illinois. He married Lois Zimmerman '20. They have two children, Jean and Joe. "Jim" instructed in animal husbandry for one year and then was fieldman for the G. L. F. for two years. He was superintendent of the Buffalo G. L. F. mill for one year. He has been in Peoria since.

'22

William H. Hutchings is assistant sales manager of the Buffalo Division of the Purina Mills. His headquarters are at St. Louis, Missouri. The Buffalo division is comprised of New York and New England. His address is 512 Oak Street, Webster Groves, Missouri. He married Frances E. Davis '23. He tested cattle for H. H. Wing doing A. R. O. work for one year after finishing school. He came with the Purina Mills February 1924 as junior salesman in New York State. He has had his present position since July 1924.

E. S. Moot is teaching agriculture in the high school at Weedsport, New York. He is married and has one daughter, Elorsa Marian, two years old. He spent five years doing county agent work. He has been teaching one year.

Fred B. Morris has been doing county agricultural agent work in Oswego County since graduation. He is now county agent. He says "This is a challenging field for any red-blooded graduate." He is married and has one daughter, Mary, three

## Forty Years Ago—1888

**F**ORTY years ago, when Prof. H. H. Wing went to Ithaca as Deputy Director of the new Experiment Station, there were none to visualize the immense strides that have been made during the two score years that he has given to Cornell.

Forty years ago, Dr. S. M. Babcock was still working in his laboratory for the perfection of a "fool-proof" test for butterfat. Not until three years later was the Babcock Test given to the world, and not until 1901 was the first yearly Advanced Register testing system established by The American Guernsey Cattle Club. . . . Today, over 21,000 pure bred Guernsey cows have made over 26,000 yearly records,—many of them under Prof. Wing's supervision.

Forty years ago, The American Guernsey Cattle Club was only eleven years old, and had a total membership of only ninety-two. . . . Today, nearly 20,000 breeders of pure bred Guernsey cattle are using the Herd Book, and 1800 of them are located in New York State alone.

Forty years ago, only 4000 pure bred Guernseys of both sexes had been registered. . . . Today, over 350,000 have been recorded in the Herd Book; while there are 90,000 living Guernsey cattle, over 10,000 of them being found in the Empire State.

And so on, ad infinitum. Forty years represents the best part of the life of a man, which is why we are now paying just tribute to Prof. Wing. The contribution of many such rich lives is necessary to comprise one fleeting moment in the life of a breed of cattle. Through the help of such men, the dairy world moves onward and upward.

**The American Guernsey Cattle Club**  
34 Grove St., Peterboro, N. H.

and one-half years old. His address is 116 West Mechanic Street, Oswego, New York.

'23

B. A. "Burt" Leffingwell is poultry farming at Canaan, Connecticut. He is not married. The first season after college, he was farming. Then he did extension work for one year, but the next year he was farming again.

Darwin A. Ward has been farming since graduation at Whitehall, New York.

He was married on June 30, 1925. His wife graduated from the Conservatory in 1923.

'24

G. Harold Cowles is farming at Asheville, Chautauqua County, New York. He is specializing in high class registered Holstein cattle. Since leaving college, he writes, "have been in business on the farm with my father. We have 45 head of pure bred Holsteins. I did fairly well with a show herd at the County fair. We

own one of the New York State Champion Holsteins. We raise Cornellian oats, alfalfa, barley and peas.

"I have been back to Ithaca a couple of times. Last Farm and Home Week I went from Ithaca to Poland, New York, where I visited the herd of W. D. Robert and purchased a herd sire.

"My father, George S. Cowles '95 W. C., took a course in dairy and ran a creamery for a few years, but has been farming for over 20 years."

W. D. "Bill" McMillan is working for the Agricultural Research and Advertising Service, Trust Company Building, Ithaca, New York. His address is R. F. D. 5, Ithaca. He married Ruth V. B. Rice '23. They have one son, Donald Rice McMillan, age 14 months. He got his M.S. in June 1925. From then until November 1927, he worked for the Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange Incorporated. Most of the time he was in charge of the G. L. F. retail service stores. Since November, he has been in his present position.

John G. Seibel is fieldman for the Virginia Seed Service. His address is 701 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville, Virginia. He is married and has one girl, Sylvia Lenore. After leaving college, he started a G. L. F. store at Cincinnati and later had charge of all G. L. F. stores. Two years ago he came to Virginia to work with the Virginia Seed Service as fieldman and has been with them ever since.

'25

R. Grove Maxwell is an instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell. He is not married. His address is 119 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

'26

Robert K. Mitchell is dairy farming at Southbury, Connecticut. His herd are all Holstein-Friesian cattle, the only breed in the world, he says. He tells us he is not married. His address is Southbury, Connecticut.

Jared van Wagenen 3rd is farming at Lawyersville, New York. He is married and has one daughter, Martha R. After graduating, he came back to the old home-stand and took up the work along with his father.

'27

Leo R. Blanding is inspector for the farm department of the Home Insurance Company. His address is R. F. D. 4, Syracuse, New York. He took a trip around the United States, and has been on his present job since about the first of February 1928.

Lincoln E. "Abe" Cruikshank is doing farm cost account work for the farm management department at Cornell. His address is R. F. D. 2, Utica, New York. After leaving school last June, he worked on a farm management survey in Niagara County. August 1 to December 8, he toured the U. S. in an old Buick with Leo Blanding '27 and "Bill" McKnight '27.

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**B**EFORE the thresher came, a man could always plant more grain than he could harvest, and harvest three times as much as he could thresh. His limit as a grain grower was fixed by the amount he could flail and winnow—about 8 bushels per day per worker.

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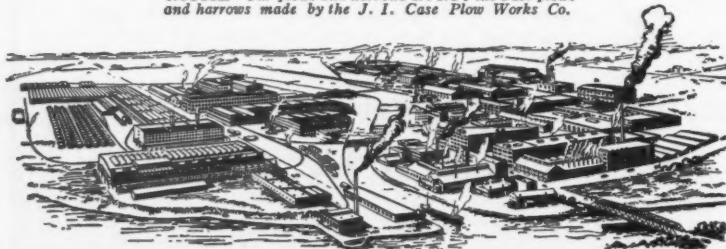
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## Development of Animal Husbandry at Cornell

(Continued from page 275)

south wing with storage capacity above. In 1917 the sheep barn was occupied giving quarters for a breeding flock of 40 ewes including storage. Two years later the pig barn was made available, giving room for 12 brood sows with necessary storage capacity and large feed mixing room. Additional barn facilities have been provided for dairy cattle at the Waite farm, for sheep and beef cattle at the Blair farm, and for horses and steers at the Mitchell barn.

THE sheep flock dates back to Professor Roberts' time. He featured production of hot-house lambs. Later the plan was adopted of raising, each year, the first ten ewes lambs born to replenish the hot house lamb flock. Thus by selecting early lambs a flock was developed to breed early lambs. Systematic breeding began in 1903, when Dorsets and Rambouillets were introduced. Later, Shropshire and South Downs were added. At the present the pure bred and the hot house flock each consist of 50 breeding ewes including a total of 150 head of both sexes and all ages.

Systematic horse breeding did not begin until 1910 when the department pur-

chased the Percheron stallion Negro. Later two teams of Percheron mares were introduced. With these foundation mares the present Percheron stud was developed by exchange or purchase of a different Percheron stallion each four years. In 1922 Belgians were introduced by the purchase of a stallion, Paul de Wiels, and four mares. The present stud consists of nine Percheron, five Belgian, and two grade mares of breeding age included in a total of 55 head of both sexes and all ages.

Animal husbandry at Cornell has in this way more than kept pace with the development of animal husbandry throughout the country and has been one of the features of our College of Agriculture. From the humble beginning of one room for all purposes and one professor in charge of all phases of the work it has developed into three distinct departments, dairying, poultry, and animal husbandry, with three large buildings to say nothing of the farm equipment required by the departments. The staff has increased proportionally until it is now made up of a large group of scientific experts, many of them leaders in their respective fields. This is due, in a great measure, to the high standards set by the early leaders in this work at Cornell, notably Professor Roberts, Professor Wing, and Dean Bailey.

## Opportunities for 4-H Livestock Club Members

(Continued from page 275)

and the use of pasture for hogs. During the past year three outstanding boars owned and raised by club members have been purchased for use in the herd at Cornell University.

THERE are nearly fifteen hundred boys and girls enrolled in livestock club work at the present time. We would like to see a still larger number enrolled. One of the reasons why more boys and girls do not choose livestock projects is because the animals cost more money than they can afford. Probably the biggest reason, however, is the lack of leaders in the rural communities who are willing to work with the livestock club members. We are hoping that as time goes on more and more men will volunteer to help the rural boys and girls who enroll in the livestock projects.

If space would permit it a volume could be written on the achievements of 4-H livestock club members and the good accomplished by this project. It is a project that offers as many or more opportunities to rural boys and girls than any other project and is of vital importance to the future livestock industry of the country.

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JUNE 14-16

Hangman's House

JUNE 17-20

Clara Bow

IN

Red Hair

COMING

Bringing Up Father

## FLOWER SHOW BRINGS CROWD TO WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL

Floriculture Students Make Varied and Well Executed Exhibit

THE Spring Flower Show, held in Willard Straight Memorial Hall on April 28 and 29, was attended by more people than any other two day function ever held there. There were 1040 visitors during one hour of Sunday afternoon. The show was put on by Pi Alpha Xi in co-operation with the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture, the Floriculture Club and the management of Willard Straight Hall. Most of the material for the show was from the College greenhouses, but there were many features by private companies.

### Show Has Educational Value

The object of the show was for the most part educational. Arrangements of flowers were shown correctly made up and placed. There were also small congruous landscape plantings and exhibits of especially fine specimens of flowers and plants.

One of the novelties of the show was a vase of the rose "Talisman" shown by the Montgomery Rose Company of Hadley, Massachusetts. This is an undissected hybrid of the pernetiana group of roses and is a blush peach color on the outside and yellow on the inside of the petals.

### Table Arrangements Featured

The ten table settings by the students in floriculture attracted a great deal of attention. The tables were laid and the flowers arranged correctly for different meals and in several different national motifs. The Spanish luncheon table attracted particular attention with its beautiful green glass ware and its simply arranged Spanish irises in the center. Another series of exhibits which appealed to the home owner was that of bowl and basket arrangements; one basket done entirely in blue flowers attracted especial attention.

There was a plant zoo at which many plants with common names the same as

## AG ATHLETIC AWARDS

Basketball 1927-28:—D. A. Armstrong '30, H. H. Fuller '28, L. L. Lasher '30, R. M. Peck, Sp., A. B. Quencer '28, W. S. Salisbury '28.

Swimming 1928:—C. W. Atkinson '28, R. A. Aymar '29, S. C. Bates '30, S. I. Brooke '31, W. C. Ritter '30, J. Shacter '31.

Wrestling 1928:—C. E. Heit '29, E. J. Mortimer '29, V. G. Visbara '28, P. P. Wallace '28.

Track 1928:—M. P. Homan '30, R. S. Lourie '29, I. E. Madden '31, D. M. Roy '30.

Manager:—E. F. Nohle '28.

those of animals were kept. A collection of dwarf cacti by Mr. W. A. Manda of South Orange, New Jersey, attracted considerable attention. There was a rock garden built in the lobby which was in full bloom.

## PARK SUPERINTENDENT SPEAKS TO THE FLORICULTURE CLUB

J. B. Fleckenstein '30 was elected president of the Floriculture Club for the coming year at a meeting held on the evening of Thursday, May 3 in Caldwell Hall. The other officers are Miss J. E. Saltford '30, vice-president, and B. C. Blackburn '29, secretary-treasurer.

After the business meeting Mr. Herbert Blanche, superintendent of the Finger Lakes Parks, told how he was planting native material in the parks in order to preserve the beauty of the characteristic New York State flora in its natural setting. He pointed out that plants form locally gathered seed produced better adapted plants than those from other regions. This was followed by a two reel movie on the moving of large ornamental trees as carried on by the Lewis and Valentine Company.

## SUMMER SCHOOL WILL INCLUDE NEW SPECIAL UNIT COURSES

Novel Form of Instruction Will Be Tried in Several Courses

THE College of Agriculture announces a summer session with new features which provide for what are called special unit courses, by which attendance may not be required for the entire six weeks of the course; instead a student may concentrate on lessons in one subject alone for a period of from one to six weeks or on two subjects for two weeks. For example, vegetable gardening is given six hours a day for the first week of the session, so that the student may get, in this time, the equivalent of a six-weeks course in which fewer hours each day are devoted to the subject.

### Twelve Added to Instruction Staff

Among the teachers engaged for the course are Arthur W. Ashby of the University college of Wales and lecturer in agricultural economics at Aberystwyth, Wales, in charge of advisory work in agricultural economics for Wales and Monmouthshire; H. R. Tolly, senior agricultural economist of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, will lecture on methods and uses of statistics. Others are: C. H. Lane, head of the agricultural education service of the federal board for vocational education; Arthur K. Getman, New York state supervisor of vocational agriculture; M. G. Nelson, New York State teachers college; Ray P. Snyder, chief assistant in the rural education bureau of the New York state department of education at Albany; C. D. Champlin, Pennsylvania State College; W. S. Brooks, president of Courier College, Chicago; M. T. Herrick, University of Illinois; A. L. Winsor, Webber College, Utah; Virginia Bonser, Columbia University; and Josephine Wright, Columbia University. Members of the Cornell University faculty are also included.

## NEW AG OFFICERS PREPARE PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR

The officers of the Ag Association are trying to obtain Secretary of Agriculture W. A. Jardine for the speaker for the Ag Association banquet next fall. The association is planning on revising the *Cornell Songs*, which is published under its authority. The reason for this is that many of the songs in it are no longer sung and other popular ones are omitted.

Next fall, membership tickets will be given to all those who join the association in order to prevent confusion at the various functions.

## BANQUET GIVEN FOR HI WING

The animal husbandry department gave a banquet at Forest Home Inn on Saturday evening, April 28 in honor of Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81, who is retiring this June after more than forty years' active service in the University. Professor M. W. Harper told of the history of the animal husbandry department and Professor Wing's close connection with its growth and development. The department took advantage of the occasion to present him with a traveling bag.



Courtesy The Florists' Exchange  
COMMERICAL ORCHID AND ROSE EXHIBITS AT THE SPRING FLOWER SHOW

# INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY WILL MEET HERE

WILLARD Straight Hall will be the headquarters for the fourth International Congress of Entomology which will meet at Cornell August 12 to 18. The Congress will be attended by more than eight hundred men and women interested in the science and the economic importance of entomology, of whom there will be more than one hundred delegates from foreign countries. These men will represent the national museums, national entomological bureaus and entomological societies of eighteen European countries, China, Japan, Australia, India, Mexico, West Indies, and South American countries. The majority of the representation will come from the United States and Canada.

## President Farrand Will Speak

The Congress will officially open on Monday, August 12, 1928, with an address by Dr. L. O. Howard '77. President Farrand will also speak. The program as it is now planned will have open meetings in the mornings at which famous entomologists will read papers and give addresses of general interest. In the afternoons there will be meetings of special sections. The recently imported insect pests, the Japanese beetle, the Mexican bean weevil, and the European Corn borer will receive their attention at the congress.

# SUNSHINE AFFECTS NUMBER AND QUALITY OF HEN'S EGGS

The poultry department has been conducting experiments for several years to determine the effects of radiant energy and cod liver oil upon egg production. This year the results have been more striking than usual. Birds receiving cod liver oil in their ration or exposure either to direct sunshine or to the rays of a quartz mercury vapor arc have laid an average of 86.2 eggs per bird in a period of 24 weeks beginning November 14, 1927. A control group getting exactly the same ration and treatment except for the factors previously mentioned has produced only an average of 35.7 eggs per bird in the same period of time.

## Cod Liver Oil Strengthens Egg Shell

A similar difference has been observed in the resistance to breaking of the eggs from these groups of hens. At the present time the breaking strength from birds receiving cod liver oil is more than twice as great as from the control birds. This of course deserves very important consideration when shipping eggs for market. It should be pointed out that an egg with low breaking strength is almost invariably a thin shelled egg that contains less

## QUILL AND DAGGER

H. H. Benson  
Dennis Hall  
D. F. Layton  
F. J. Wrampelmeier

## SPHINX HEAD

Bernard Katz  
Javier Larco  
G. J. Olditch  
P. P. Pirone  
W. A. Ranney  
C. H. Todd

mineral matter in the shell than one of high breaking resistance.

The hens in the control lot have consumed less feed, are in poorer physical condition, and weigh less than the birds receiving cod liver oil or exposure to radial energy.

## Light Controls Appetite and Health

Furthermore, rickets, a nutritional disease ordinarily occurring only in immaturity, has developed in the control group. Many of the birds have become lame. Post mortem examinations have revealed curvature of the breast bone, enlargement of the ends of the ribs, and extreme fragility of the long bones of the legs. Such a condition as this eventually causes the death of the bird. Such extreme results as these would not usually be obtained under ordinary circumstances, but the extreme pressure for eggs and yet still more eggs is very likely to bring about a sort of border-line deficiency which, unless proper precautions are taken, must be reflected upon the profits of the poultrymen.

## PROFESSORS LEAVE CORNELL

The office of the Dean regrets to announce that the following resignations will become effective June 30, 1928: Professor Beatrice Hunter; Dr. Helen Bull '11, acting professor; Dr. Edith Nason, and Miss Charlotte Weiss, assistant professors, all in Home Economics, and Professor F. G. Behrends '16, extension work in rural engineering; and H. W. Schneck, assistant professor of vegetable gardening. The resignations of Mr. Jay Coryell '12, county agent leader, effective March 15, 1928, and G. H. Rea, assistant professor of apiculture, became effective March 31, 1928.

## WING TO HAVE PORTRAIT MADE

The Round-Up Club has taken the initiative in raising money to pay for having a portrait painted of Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81. The portrait will be painted this spring by Professor O. M. Brauner of the College of Architecture and will be presented to the University to be hung in an appropriate place.

## BULLETINS SENT UPON REQUEST

During the first three months of 1928 the colleges of agriculture and home economics distributed more than five thousand free bulletins every working day. The average for each month was 126,921, making a total of 380,672 for the three months. These publications are sent only in response to individual requests, because the colleges aim to make sure that the pamphlets are not wasted by indiscriminate mailing. Anyone may obtain a copy of the list by writing to the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, for bulletin E47.

# NINE PROFESSORS WILL TAKE SABBATIC LEAVE NEXT YEAR

MANY professors in the College of Agriculture will take their sabbatic leaves during 1928-1929. Professor D. B. Carrick and extension Professor J. Os-kamp, both of pomology, Professor E. S. Guthrie of dairy industry, Assistant Professor A. C. Fraser of plant breeding, and extension Professor H. A. Hopper of animal husbandry, will leave for the year. Professors J. C. Bradley and G. C. Embody of the entomology department will go for the first term. Professor E. A. White of floriculture will take his leave the second term. Mr. E. A. Flansburgh, assistant county agent leader, will take six months beginning July 1, 1928.

## AG WILL ADD SIX NEW COURSES

There will be six new courses in the Ag College next year. The new courses are in farm management and agricultural economics, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, rural education, rural social organization. The new courses are:

Sales Management—Professor M. L. Holmes and Mr. H. B. Boyd.

Practical Livestock Management—Professor M. W. Harper, Assistant Professors C. L. Allen and R. B. Hinman, and assistants.

Advanced Poultry Marketing—Mr. J. C. Huttar.

Psychology of Learning—Professor P. J. Kruse.

General Seminary in Rural Education—Professor J. E. Butterworth.

Training Voluntary Leadership of Juvenile Groups—Mr. Foster.

Professor C. L. "Charley" Allen has been out every week end since vacation with the animal husbandry judging team to get the men ready for the Eastern States Exposition which will be held September 16 to 22 and the National Dairy Show which will be held October 13 to 20.

## 4-H CLUBS TO VISIT CORNELL

The seventh annual junior field days and short courses for 4-H club members will be held at Cornell June 25, 26, and 27. Classes and demonstration will be held in the college buildings, shops, barns, and on the farm. Walks over the campus, the mass meetings in Bailey Hall and the Drill Hall, the games on the college play grounds, the country club yells, the camp-fire supper in the glen, the candle-lighting ceremony, and many other features will make up the extensive program.

Uncle Ab sez as how he don't see how this here daylight saving time is going to work, seeing as how the young folks have to wait too long for it to get dark as it is.

## PI ALPHA XI

R. A. Aymar '29  
B. C. Blackburn '29  
W. H. Boehler '15  
K. R. Boynton '13  
H. H. Handleman '29  
L. E. Longley Grad  
C. J. Hudson Jr. Grad  
Tobbio Martino '28  
F. W. Ruzicka '29  
E. L. D. Seymour '09  
E. S. Shaw '14  
C. A. Vanderbrook '28

## SIGMA XI

C. A. Arnold, T. A. Bacher, M. C. Bond, H. H. Boysen, John Carroll, H. S. Cunningham, Jean Dufrenoy, J. R. Greeley, W. J. Hamilton, L. R. Hawthorn, T. H. Shen, A. B. Klotz, F. F. Lininger, J. H. Miller, V. A. Pesola, I. F. Phipps, W. C. Senning, G. F. Sprague, Dewey Stewart, J. L. Tennant, C. K. Tucker, L. R. Waldron, S. C. Teng.



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BREEDERS OF  
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### *King Ormsby Ideal 15th*

"Ideal" is sired by King Ormsby Ideal whose first nine two year old daughters tested an average of 823 pounds of butter in a year, and who is a 1346 pound son of King of the Ormsbys. His dam is a 1084 pound daughter of the grand old centruy sire, Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

We only recently purchased this bull with Benjamin Pringle and N. O. Hadley. We will later on have some of his sons for sale.

### *Colantha Sir Ragapple Pontiac*

"Rag Hero," as we call him, is a son of Denton Colantha Sir Ragapple, the herd sire at the United States Government Farm at Beltsville, Maryland. His dam is a 1062 pound daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero.

His daughters are good producers and have excellent type. We have some of his sons for sale.

## OUR COWS

We show the merits of our cows by long time records made under practical farm conditions. Our herd, last year, averaged 10,472 pounds of milk and 366 pounds of butter fat. This year they have averaged 39.2 pounds of fat each month for six months. Some are milking 75 pounds daily.

The cows are nearly all grand-daughters of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka and have several generations of 1000 pound sires back of them.

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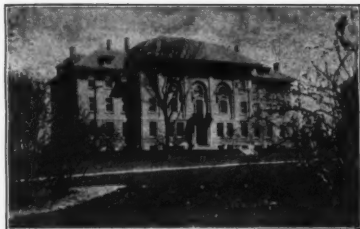
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**THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, INC.**

Ithaca, New York



# Domecon Doings



## NEW COURSES ARE ADDED TO HOME ECONOMICS CURRICULUM

THE College of Home Economics has added many new courses to the curriculum for the year 1928-1929. Textiles and Clothing 10 will be a course entitled *Clothing for Children*. It will deal in the principles underlying the selection, use, and alteration of children's clothing. There will be a study of foot-wear and ready-made garments available for the child. Textiles and Clothing 55, an elective for juniors and seniors, will teach the selection, use, and care of fabrics for the home. This will include the selection, use and care of equipment and supplies necessary for the laundry.

Institutional Management 52 is a two-hour course for freshmen in hotel management. It orients the beginner and takes up an elementary study of hotel organization. Institutional Management 185 is a study of hotel accounting problems. It deals with finance and law difficulties of accounting.

### Three Courses Emphasize Child Care

Family Life 107 is a course especially interesting to those planning to be teachers or extension workers. This is a study of home and pre-school environment in child guidance. It instructs in the adjustment and response of the child to material and equipment selected. Family Life 125a is a course in infant hygiene. The major problem is to teach maximum protection against defects and diseases prevalent in babyhood. Family Life 215, for graduates only, is a research in child behavior and child guidance. It will be a study of the factors controlling the life of the young child.

## SUMMER HOTEL COURSES PLANNED

The department of hotel management has announced a series of summer short courses for those employed in the hotel business, without formal entrance requirements. Under this plan, a hotel worker who can leave his job for three weeks can get a course related to his work. Instruction is offered in accounting, food preparation, and engineering. One elementary and one advanced course will be given in each subject. The elementary courses run from July 2 to July 21, and the advanced from July 23 to August 11. A person who can leave his job for only three weeks could take the elementary course this year and return for the advanced some other year. For one who could spare the entire six weeks in one year, the course would be a continuous one. Some few students may have enough background through study or experience to take the advanced course alone without other preparation. A tuition charge of thirty dollars for the three weeks plus some minor incidental fees will be required. Full information and application blanks may be had from Professor H. B. Meek, of hotel management at Cornell, who is in charge of the work.

## RAVEN AND SERPENT

PRICILLA HICKS  
MARGARET McCABE  
EDITH NASH  
JEAN RANDALL  
AGNES TALBOT

## DOMECON ELECTS OFFICERS

A mass meeting of the Home Economics Club on Monday, April 23, resulted in the election of the following officers of the Club for next year: president, Edith Young '29; vice-president, Edith Nash '30; secretary, Pauline Terwilliger '30; treasurer, Helen Griffis '30; publicity manager, Agnes Talbot '30; historian, Charlotte Kolb '29.

Miss Claribel Nye '14 gave an enlightening history of the annual ceremony of Candlelighting which was held this year on Wednesday evening, May 30.

To develop a more widespread interest in the club it was decided to post papers in domecon, one, headed social committee, another, program committee, and a third, publicity committee. Any person interested in any one of the three phases may sign, and five will be chosen from the lists to act as a standing group for each committee throughout the first term of next year. Hence more people will have an opportunity to actively participate in the work of the Club.

## EDITORIAL

Graduation time is again with us. This, however, does not intend to be the usual farewell sob stuff with which magazines and papers are prone to be filled this time of year. Instead it is to be as an au-revoir or until we meet again.

This year has been, we feel, quite a successful one for domecon. In many ways we seem to be getting back more and more of that spirit of cooperation and pep concerning which we heard so much from classes of by-gone days. It is the earnest wish of all those leaving not to return again as undergraduates that this feeling may grow and prosper, fostered by the live enthusiasm of every domecon girl.

Out of some fifteen students elected to THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN board this year, only two were domecon girls. Journalism or advertising, even on a small scale, may be a slight venture from the path of home economics, but it offers an opportunity to learn something of the make-up of papers and magazines, of the way publications are run, of rules and methods of writing news articles and editorials, and of different kinds of advertising and ways of obtaining such. The COUNTRYMAN does not take a great deal of a student's time, yet it does give valuable experience to anyone interested in such work.

## DOMECON STAFF MEMBERS

### LEAVE AT END OF TERM

FOUR members of the faculty of the College of Home Economics will not return next year.

Dr. Edith Nason of the department of foods and nutrition will be in charge of the department of foods and nutrition at the College of Home Economics at Syracuse University. Dr. Nason, a graduate of Vassar with a Doctorate from Yale, came to Cornell from the University of Illinois three years ago.

Miss Charlotte Weiss who came to domecon in 1924 is leaving to be the head of the Clothing Information Bureau of L. Bamberger & Company at Newark, New Jersey. This will be the second bureau of its kind to be established in connection with a department store in this country. It will open in the fall as soon as the store building is completed.

Miss Dora Sonnenday who has been nutrition specialist is leaving to study medicine at the University of Chicago.

Miss Marian Hillhouse of the clothing department will spend next year abroad studying in London and the Continent.

## TEA GIVEN FOR STUDENTS

The juniors and seniors in Clothing 103 were entertained by their instructors, Miss Ruth Scott and Miss Beulah Blackmore, at a tea at Miss Scott's apartment on Monday afternoon, May 21. The tea marked the completion of the coats and dresses the students had been working on since Easter vacation, and so it took the place of a classroom criticism.

## CANDLELIGHTING OBSERVED

The annual Candlelighting ceremony at which the seniors pass to the juniors the light symbolizing the spirit of home economics, was held this year on Wednesday evening, May 30, at the College building.

The first part of the service took place on the lawn outside the building and was composed of singing and some aesthetic dancing by the students in the College, and by a reading of the history of the class of '28 by Mildred Gordon, historian of the class. This was followed by a reception in room 245, at which the juniors were hostesses, and the sophomores served. All senior girls in the University were invited to attend the ceremony, also the faculty of the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, the Deans of all the Colleges, and the parents of all home economics senior girls living in the city.

Gladys Lum '29 was in charge of the ceremony. She was assisted by Agnes Talbot '30, publicity; Irene Ver Wiebe '30, invitations and programs; Frances Leonard '30, food; Elsa Krusa '31, decorations.



# Attend a Great University

The State Colleges of Agriculture and of Home Economics at Cornell University offer opportunities in education not to be had elsewhere. Among these are:

FREE TUITION to qualified persons who reside in New York State.

CULTURAL ADVANTAGES of a great university, lectures, music, drama, religion, art, science, from famous persons brought to the university.

STUDY IN MANY FIELDS other than in the technical ones connected with agriculture and home economics.

CONTACTS with fellow students in all branches of learning; the life in dormitories, fraternities, sororities.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES in every phase of university life at one of America's greatest institutions of learning. The Activities include publications, glee clubs, dramatic organizations, public speaking contests, intercollegiate athletics.

## BUT

Facilities in some courses are limited; admissions are likely to be held closely to those who have the best preparation and to those whose applications are received early.

If you expect to go to college in the Fall and if you hope to attend the

## State Colleges at Cornell University

send in the entrance forms now and thus be prepared to take advantage of the opportunities which education offers. Address

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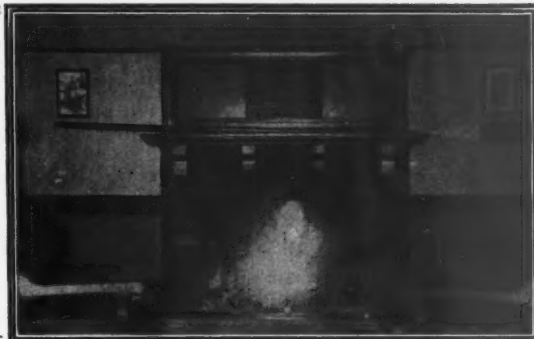
O. W. SMITH, *Secretary*  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK

## Cornell



### For the Disciples



## Foresters



### Of Saint Murphius

#### SENIORS GIVE INSIDE DOPE ON SOUTH AT CLUB MEETING

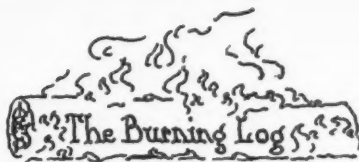
THE SENIORS had such a good time on their southern trip to South Carolina, that they turned out in mass formation to tell the juniors and underclassmen all about it at the meeting of the Cornell Foresters on April 25. Our President, "Matty" Mattison, led off by exhibiting his pet squirrel, "Hell-hole Witherbee", formerly of South Carolina. The squirrel had a merry time chasing his tail around the stuffed head of the bear on the wall. After the seniors had "passed the buck" as to who should tell about the trip, "Van" Desforbes nobly rose to the occasion and talked for a half hour or more. "Pooch" and "Pez" added a few details that "Van" forgot and disagreed with him on a few points. It was suggested that a life-secretary be elected for each graduating class to keep the men in closer touch with each other and to facilitate the filling of jobs. Gerald Pesetz '28 was elected secretary in one of the morning classes when just seniors were present.

#### Ag Officers Discuss Situation

"Cam" Garman '28, retiring president, and "Howie" Beers '29, newly-elected president of the Ag Association, were present at the meeting and discussed the foresters' position in regard to the Ag Association. The general sentiment was that the foresters should remain independent, inasmuch as they constituted a good-sized body, had different aims and took different courses. A committee of foresters, "Pooch" Ericson, "Fran" Davenport and "Art" Butler, was appointed to be present at a meeting of the Ag Association officers and further discuss the situation.

#### WHAT HO! COMPETS!

The present Forestry editor, "Froggy" Pond will graduate in June (at least so we expect!) and the assistant editor will take over the job and run the forestry page next year. All of which means in the logical course of events that next year there must be another forester to help take care of the page. Any forester, frosh or soph, who has any journalistic desires or even any latent possibilities should step around to the Cornell Countryman office and get busy on the competition. In the year 1926 and in the years previous thereto the Cornell Foresters published their own annual, entirely separate from the Cornell Countryman. Then in 1926 the annual ceased to be, through lack of an editorial and business board and funds and the forestry page in the Cornell Countryman was adopted in its place. So there should be no difficulty in securing one or two men to carry on the page after we are gone and forgotten.



#### IN MEMORIAM

On the afternoon of May 26, in the year of Our Lord 1928, the foresters will assemble on the grassy banks of Cayuga Lake and chant a solemn dirge in memory of the crew that used to be:

"By the rude bridge that arched the inlet  
Their heads to coxies' wrath unbarred,  
There once the jovial foresters strove  
And rowed the race sung 'round the hill.

There once our oars did sweep the lake  
We bowed to none save once to Ag!  
There now will boats of lesser men  
Be joyful that the crew of woodsmen is defunct.

The crews of yore in silence sleep,  
Alas, so too our crew doth sleep!  
And so we shed a bitter tear—  
And hope we'll have a crew next year."

#### GOOD LUCK

To those of us who are graduating in June, the end of our four turbulent years comes almost as a surprise. It seems as if we have been struggling through a brush thicket and have finally emerged into an open forest with a clear and perhaps difficult trail ahead. As usual our seniors are scattering widely, to California, Hawaii, Africa, and various parts of the United States. Thirteen men are hoping to be claimed by the U. S. Forest Service, and to them we wish the best of luck. Others are hankering to work for telephone companies, and last a few will stay and become "grad students with pocket-books thin."

With the limited means at their disposal the profs have given us as much practical training as was feasible. Naturally we come to Cornell to obtain the theoretical or so-called book knowledge. To link these two, practical and theoretical, together should be our aim while in college, for in later life our work will be practical based on the theoretical knowledge we have gained in college. We extend to all the seniors our best wishes for a happy and successful life, and hope that we shall see you again at some reunion.

On Tuesday morning May 1, Prof. "Reck" showed us some movies that he had taken in South Carolina. That the pictures were taken upside down only added to the pleasure of seeing them.

#### PROFESSOR SPAETH APPOINTED BLISTER RUST FORESTER

PROFESSOR SPAETH has been appointed Consulting Forester for the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by Mr. Detwiler, chief of the Blister Rust Control for the Bureau. On Monday, May 14, Professor Spaeth left for the western states, where he will conduct a blister rust survey of all five needled pines, regarding the problem specifically from a silvicultural standpoint in relation to forest management.

For the past few years Prof. Spaeth has been working on a bulletin *Twenty Years of a Spruce Hardwood Forest in New York*, which has been just released by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell. This bulletin is a study of the effects of intermediate and reproduction cuttings along the Lower Hudson River. Forest Service data from 1905 was available and data in 1925 was taken by Prof. Spaeth and correlated with the earlier figures. Valuable results from a twenty year period were thus secured.

#### "RECK" BECOMES COLLABORATOR

Professor A. B. Recknagel has been appointed by Dr. A. Weber, editor of the quarterly *Forestliche Rundschau*, the German digest of all forestry matters, as Collaborator, to cover all developments in American forestry. This honor comes to Professor Recknagel after 14 years on the editorial board of the *Journal of Forestry*, the official organ of the Society of American Foresters. The *Forestliche Rundschau* is published by J. Neuman at Neudamm, Germany. The first number will appear in July, 1928.

#### COL. GRAVES TALKS TO CLUB

Colonel Graves, former chief of the United States Forest Service and the present dean of the Yale Forest School, honored the Cornell Foresters by talking to them in their Club Room on Thursday evening May 10 at 8:15 P. M. It was one of the few chances to talk with one of the leading American foresters and many of the undergraduates took advantage of the opportunity.

Editor Bullock (revising a compet's editorial)—"I wonder if this guy Van Wagenen knows the difference between a diplomat and a woman—he's got them mixed up."

"Gawge" Hedden—"That's easy, if a diplomat says yes he means maybe, if he says maybe he means no, and if he says no then he's no diplomat; if a woman says no she means maybe, if she says maybe she means yes, but if she says yes—then she's not a woman."

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**CAMPUS CHATS**


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**SONGS AS SUNG**

It has been suggested that the Ag Association revise the *Cornell Songs* which is published by its authority. This book needs a complete overhauling. Songs are now sung with slightly different words from those of former times; others have been completely dropped. Too many songs appear in the present book without music and many popular songs are missing.

A revision might be accomplished in co-operation with the glee clubs. Some information could be had at Ag Association meetings; fraternities ought to be willing to list the songs they sing most often. It will take work to re-edit the book, but the sooner the better.

**PUBLICITY FOR AG**

It seems that there is a journalistic movement on foot to eliminate the College of Agriculture from the field of intramural athletics at least. There has been little publicity given to our teams to say nothing of our crew as yet this spring. Are we being hidden for some reason or another? From an outside viewpoint it would seem that we were; but on the other hand the real reason possibly is that most of our teams are their own advertisement. Witness the Spring Day crew races.

**RURAL RELIGION**

During the past few years the department of rural social organization has been increasing its work of rational religious education. In both the gatherings at Cornell and in the country villages it mixes the congregations of the various

churches, a thing which creates a tendency toward church unity. Church unity, not standardization, would permit the employment of more capable ministers and the better administration of charity problems. Such is one of the purposes of the country ministers' summer school at Cornell.

**AUTHORS, ATTENTION!**

The Kermis playwriting competition for next year has been announced. Two years ago no presentable play was submitted to the judges and last year a good play was selected from a rather few manuscripts. The money and the personal publicity that go along with the winning of the prize ought to be a good inducement to anyone with latent playwriting abilities to attempt to submit a manuscript. We hope that next year there will be more manuscripts submitted to the judges than in recent years.

**THE FROSH CAMP**

The third annual freshman camp will be held at Lisle under the auspices of the C.U.C.A. on Friday and Saturday before registration next fall. Because of lack of facilities, this camp is limited to about ninety boys out of the 1500 entering Freshmen. At this camp the frosh are given such information about Cornell that they may reduce their wasted time in both studies and activities to a minimum and also develop a class spirit.

The idea of this camp is a good one, but it reaches too few students. Recently several colleges have officially installed a "frosh week" before the start of classes as a regular part of the curriculum. While a compulsory frosh week may not be best, Cornell would certainly welcome a larger frosh camp.

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**THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR**


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There is only one thing that we may be sure will not change, that is, the world will always go on changing.

Crew races certainly have a great advantage over baseball games from the spectators' point of view. They are seldom called because of darkness; not that it makes a great amount of difference to the average person anyway, because you can't see an awful lot from Cayuga's banks even if it is light and the lake is calm.

Colonel "Joe" Beacham's band showed itself very well throughout the various athletic seasons, baseball included, and it most certainly led the march in the final review of the R. O. T. C. season.

"Rim" Berry and his variety of athletes have been about the same as usual this year, good in spots and bad in others. We sort of expect another financial report soon to hear more about these good and bad spots.

Bids will soon be let for the remainder of the plant industry building as the State Architect's office will again be open after repairs.

The parade has been cut out of this year's spring day program. The floats for this parade were put on by groups independent of the Spring Day Committee. The elimination of this parade reduces the participation of the student in the Spring Day festivities and tends to put a more commercial aspect on the circus.

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# THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

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